

# THE RELIQUARY.

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IMPERIAL CROWN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

## A BRIEF NOTE UPON THE REGALIA AND SOME OF THE STATE PLATE OF ENGLAND.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

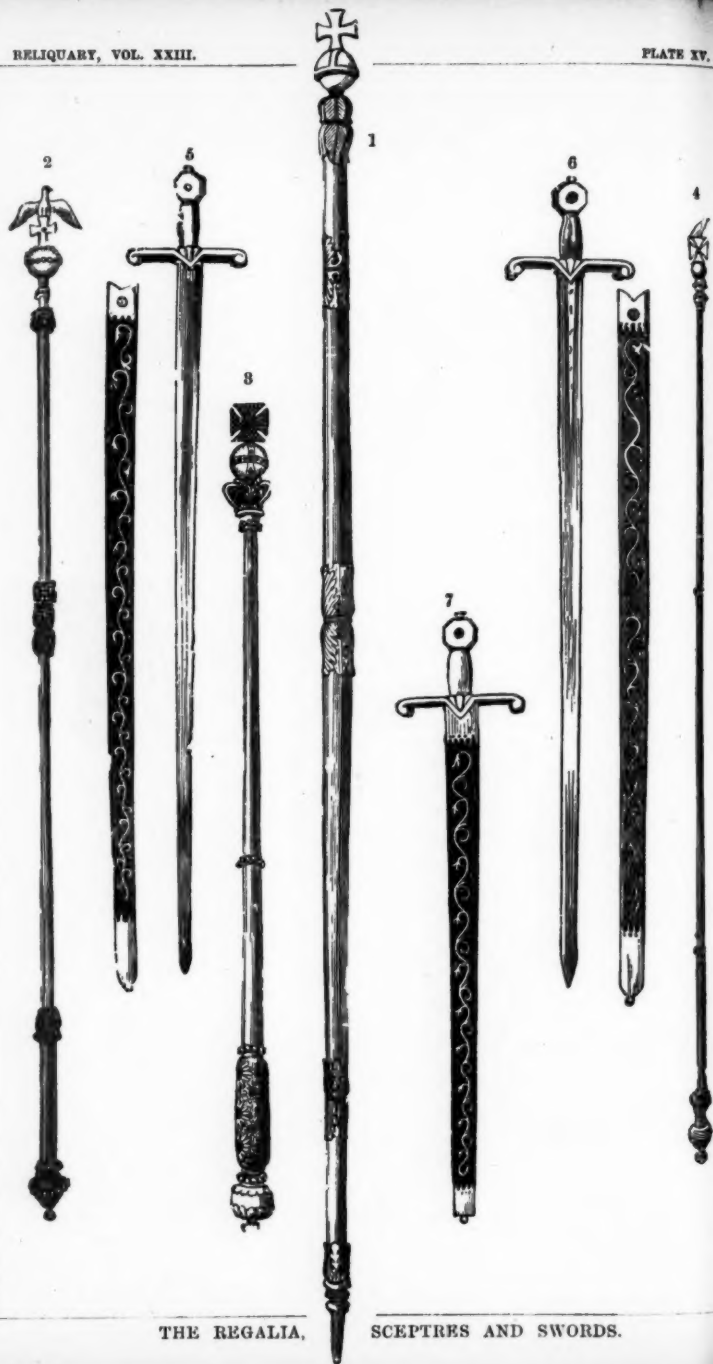
A GREAT many years ago I had the opportunity, of which I did not fail to avail myself (while engaged upon one of my large works, "London Interiors"), of making sketches, not only of the "Jewel Room" in the Tower of London, in which all the Regalia and Crown Jewels are kept, but of each of those objects of priceless interest and value separately. These drawings were at that time engraved—the Jewel Room as a steel-plate and the various treasures separately upon wood—and have not since been reproduced. It has occurred to me that a few brief notes upon the treasures comprised under the general head of "Regalia" would be interesting to my readers, and of no little service

for future reference if enshrined in the pages of the "RELIQUARY," and I therefore now throw them together for that purpose, simply premising that of the various objects I am about to name, it is stated "the aggregate value amounts to no less than three millions sterling."

The Imperial State Crown of our present Queen, engraved at the head of this article, was made in 1838 for Her Majesty's Coronation, partly from materials and jewels taken from other crowns then existing, and partly from others specially supplied by command. The gold circlet, or band, is edged with two rows of pearls, the upper consisting of 112 and the lower 129; in front is set a magnificent large broad-spread sapphire, purchased by George IV., and at the back another of somewhat less size, and these, with six other sapphires, alternate, three on each side, with eight splendid emeralds. Above and below each of the sapphires, with the exception of the large one in front, is a diamond, and around each of the emeralds are 16 diamonds—128 in all. These sapphires and emeralds, with their surroundings, are divided from each other by bands with trefoil terminations, the whole formed of diamonds—160 in number. The circlet is crested with four crosses-pattée, alternating with the same number of fleurs-de-lis; between these are eight intervening points, bordered in the whole by 148 diamonds, and each set with a sapphire surmounted by a diamond. In the centre of the front cross-pattée, immediately over the large frontal sapphire, is the famous historical ruby, said to have been given to Edward the Black Prince by the King of Castile, in 1367, and to have been afterwards worn in his helmet by Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415; the cross itself being formed of 75 brilliant diamonds. The other three crosses-pattée are formed respectively of 132, 124, and 180 brilliant diamonds, and each has an emerald set in its centre. The four fleurs-de-lis have each a ruby in the centre, and are formed respectively of 85, 86, 86, and 87 rose diamonds. From the four crosses-pattée rise the gold arches of the crown, designed to represent oak leaves and acorns, and formed of no less than 788 (108 brilliant, 116 table, and 559 rose) diamonds, and 32 pearls, which form the cups of the acorns. The arches (from the upper part of which are suspended four large pendant pear-shaped pearls, with caps formed of 36 rose-diamond stems) are surmounted with the gold Orb and Cross, or "Mound," the lower hemisphere of which is studded with 304, and the upper with 244 brilliant diamonds; the zone and arc of 38 rose diamonds; and the cross, which has for its centre a rose-cut sapphire, traditionally said to have come out of the famous ring of Edward the Confessor, and in each of its limbs a large brilliant, is composed of 108 smaller brilliant diamonds. The Crown, which weighs 39 oz. 5 dwts. troy, has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. The total number of jewels it contains is 3,092, viz., 1 large ruby, 1 large broad-spread sapphire, 16 other sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,272 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 other pearls.

The other Crowns are, first, the one usually known as "Saint Edward's," or "Old State Crown" (which I have not thought it

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THE REGALIA.

SCEPTRES AND SWORDS.



necessary to engrave), made for the Coronation of Charles II., to replace the ancient crown sacrilegiously taken away, broken up, and



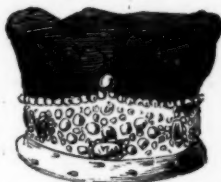
PRINCE OF WALES' CROWN.



CROWN OF QUEEN CONSORT.

sold during the Civil Wars; the Prince of Wales' Crown, here engraved; the Ancient Queen's Crown, for the Coronation of a Queen Consort, of which I append an engraving; and the Queen's Diadem, or Circlet, "made for the Coronation of Marie d'Este, Consort of James II., at an expense, according to Sandford, of £11,000," which is here represented.

The Orb and Cross, Mound, or Globe, as it is variously called—the symbol of Dominion—placed in the Sovereign's hand



QUEEN'S DIADEM.



IMPERIAL ORB.

immediately before being crowned, is a ball of gold, six inches in diameter, divided into two hemispheres by a zone, or encircling band, from which rises an arc of the same precious metal—the zone and arc being richly set with precious stones, encircled by roses of diamonds, and are edged with rows of pearls. At the top is a very large and magnificent amethyst, encompassed by silver wires, and surmounted by a cross-pattée of gold,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height. This cross, which is fully set with diamonds, has in its centre on one side a sapphire, and on the other an emerald; its limbs are terminated with large pearls, and in each of the angles is also a large pearl. The Orb of the Queen Consort is very similar but smaller.

The Sceptres, six in number, engraved on Plate XV., are St. Edward's Staff (fig. 1), of beaten gold with steel spike, nearly 5 feet in length, and headed with orb and cross; the Sceptre with the Dove, Rod of

Equity, or Sceptre of Mercy (fig. 2), of gold, 3 feet 7 inches in length, richly set on its pommel and other parts with diamonds and other precious stones, and headed with an orb and cross also richly set, and surmounted by a dove with expanded wings; the Royal Temporal Sceptre, or Sceptre with the Cross (placed in the right hand of the Sovereign at Coronation, after having been previously blessed at the Altar), of gold, 2 feet 9½ inches in length, set with precious stones and surmounted with crown, orb, and cross (fig. 3); the Queen's Sceptre, with the Cross, of much the same design, but of great richness in setting and workmanship; the Queen's Ivory Sceptre (fig. 4), or Ivory Rod, made for the Queen Consort of James II., of ivory, 38 inches in length, with pommel, and orb and cross of gold, surmounted by a dove with wings closed; and another also of gold, surmounted with orb and cross and dove, of remarkable elegance and beauty, discovered many years ago behind the wainscot of the Jewel House. This



ARMILLÆ.

latter is supposed to have been made as a pair to the one already described for the joint Sovereigns, William and Mary. The Swords are four in number, the "Sword of State," whose scabbard of crimson velvet is richly decorated with the Royal arms, crest, badges, national emblems, etc., in medallions of gold; the sword of "Temporal Justice"; the "Sword of Spiritual Justice"; and the "Curtana," or "Sword of Mercy," whose blade is without point. These three are engraved on Plate XV., figs. 5, 6, and 7.



AMPULLA.

The Armillæ or Coronation Bracelets are of gold, 1½ inches in breadth, are chased with the national emblems of the rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp, and edged with pearls.

The Ampulla, or vessel for holding the Holy Oil for anointing, is of pure gold, in the form of an eagle with wings expanded. The head unscrews in the middle of the neck for the filling of the hollow body with oil, which, the head being replaced, is poured through the

open beak into the anointing spoon. This spoon is of pure gold, with four pearls set in its broadest part, and is well chased. It is of early date, and of considerable interest.

The Spurs, or as they are usually called "the Great Golden Spurs," are, as their name implies, of solid gold, elaborately wrought and chased over their entire surface. They are of the form usually known as "prick spurs," having no rowell, but an ornamented point or "prick."



ANOINTING SPOON.

The Coronation Rings are two in number, of gold, the one placed on the Monarch's finger being set with a large table ruby, violet,



ROYAL CHRISTENING FONT, OF SILVER DOUBLE-GILT.

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bearing the dimidiated cross of St. George; the other also set with a table ruby, and smaller rubies round the hoop.

The Golden Salt Cellar of State (Plate XIV., fig. 1), in form of a square castle, with turret at each angle, and central circular domed tower, is of pure gold, richly set with jewels, and elaborately chased. It is commonly said to be a model of the White Tower, in the Tower of London, to which, certainly, it bears some slight resemblance. The other plate, of which some pieces are engraved on the same plate, consists, besides tankards,



cups, and other vessels, of some remarkably fine salt cellars, in one of which (fig 3), is set, under the cover, a large "sea

diamond." Much of this plate is the gift of various towns to the "Merry Monarch." One of the finest of these is the fountain presented to him by the town of Plymouth, as alluded to in an old record: "1659, King Charles II. was proclaymed in Plymouth with great tryumph, the cunditts running two days with wyne, and shortly after a curious present of rare wrought plate was presented to His Majesty by the Corporation, which was graciously accepted."\*

Other pieces were presented by Exeter and other towns, but need not be here specified; they are of sufficient interest to demand a separate paper. Another large and fine object is the large font, used at Royal Churchings, etc., engraved on Plate XVI. It is of silver, double-gilt, very massive, and elaborately enriched with figures, foliage, and flowers. Other objects are the massive silver double-gilt communion service, used at a Coronation, and also in the Tower Chapel; two magnificent maces; and other articles, which I may probably take occasion yet to describe.

*The Hollies,  
Duffield, Derby.*



SPURS.

\* Jewitt's "History of Plymouth," p. 220.

SOME DUSULTORY JOTTINGS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF DUFFIELD, CO. DERBY, RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF BRADSHAWE, OF THAT PARISH.

- 1602, October, bapt. ....filius Antionij Bradshaw de Duffield bapt. sextio die a<sup>o</sup> sup<sup>d</sup>.  
1602, January, bur. Thom<sup>s</sup> Bradshaw de Duffield sepult. fuit nono die mensis a<sup>o</sup> sup<sup>d</sup>.  
1602, March, bur. Alicia filia Thome Bradshaw de Duffield sepult fuit iiii<sup>to</sup> die a<sup>o</sup> sup<sup>d</sup>.  
1604, September, bapt. Katherina filia Henric Bradshaw de Duffield baptiz. die mensis a<sup>o</sup> sup<sup>d</sup>.  
1604, October, bapt. Candidus filius M<sup>r</sup>i Antojij Bradshaw de Duffield bapt vi<sup>o</sup> die mensis A<sup>o</sup> sup<sup>d</sup>.  
1604, November, bur. Agnes ux Willm Bradshawe de Duffield sepult ix<sup>o</sup> die mensis a<sup>o</sup> sup<sup>d</sup>.  
1604, March, bur. Candidus filius M<sup>r</sup>i Antojij Bradshaw de Duffield sepult iiii<sup>o</sup> die mensis p<sup>d</sup>.  
1605, January, bapt. Anna filia Henric Bradshawe de Duffield bapt xxv<sup>o</sup> die mensis A<sup>o</sup> sup<sup>d</sup>.  
1606, January, bapt. Thom<sup>s</sup> filius Thome Bradshawe de Duffield bapt vi<sup>o</sup> die mensis.  
1607, July, bur. Willms Bradshawe de Duffield senior sepult xiii<sup>o</sup> die mensis p<sup>d</sup>.  
1607, November, Mat. Willms Bradshawe et Anna Eyre nupt octavo die mensis A<sup>o</sup> sup<sup>d</sup> dn.  
1607, December, bapt. Penultima filia Antojij Bradshaw de Duffield on bapt xiii<sup>o</sup> die mensis p<sup>d</sup>.  
1608, June, bapt. ....filius Willm Bradshawe de.....baptz xxv<sup>o</sup> die mensis.  
bur.....filius Willm Bradshaw de.....sepult xxvii<sup>o</sup> die sup<sup>d</sup>.  
1608, July, bapt. Margareta filia Henrici Bradshawe de Duffield bapt xx<sup>o</sup> die mensis.  
1608, January, bapt. Willms filius Ricardi Bradshawe baptizat fuit de Duff xxx<sup>o</sup> die mensis p<sup>d</sup>.  
1610, January, bapt. Thom<sup>s</sup> filius Henrici Bradshawe de Duffield bapt eod di- (20th).  
1610, March, bapt. Anna filia Thome Bradshawe de Duff. bapt. xviii<sup>o</sup> die mensis.  
1613, March, bur. Antonius Bradshawe de Duffield gener. sepult xxviii<sup>o</sup> die mensis p<sup>d</sup>.  
a<sup>o</sup> dm<sup>i</sup> 1614.  
1614, April, bapt. Isabella filia Thome Bradshawe de Duffield bapt xxx<sup>o</sup> die mensis sup<sup>d</sup>.  
1624, July, Bapt. Catherine the daughter of George Bradshaw of Duffield was baptized the 8th day.  
1626, Antony Bradshaw of Duffield } Churchwardens.  
Christopher Walton of Holbrook }  
1626, October, bur. An infant of Antony Bradshaw of Duffield was bur y<sup>e</sup> 80th day.  
Mat. William Fletcher and Millicent Bradshaw of y<sup>e</sup> hill side w<sup>o</sup> married y<sup>e</sup> 28th da.  
1626, Antony Bradshaw of Duffield } Churchwardens.  
Christopher Walton of Holbrook }  
1627, October, bur. An infant of Antony Bradshaw of Duffield was buried y<sup>e</sup> 28th day.  
1627, November, bapt. Vicessim y<sup>e</sup> son of Viessim Bradshaw of Makney was bapt y<sup>e</sup> 28th day  
1625, John Stabell of Duffield } Church  
Mr. Viessim Bradshaw of Makney } Wardens.  
1627, February, bur. Katherine y<sup>e</sup> wife of Thomas Bradshaw of Duffield was buried y<sup>e</sup> 18th day.  
1627, October, Willm the sonne of Antony Bradshaw of Duffield was bapt the 19th day.  
1628, December, bur. George the sonne of George Bradshaw of Duffield, was buried the 8th day.  
1629, July, Mat. Thomas Bradshaw of Duffield & Elizab. Bonessall of Chevin were married y<sup>e</sup> 28th.  
1629, October, bur. An the wife of George Bradshaw of Duffield was bur y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>o</sup>  
1630, August, bapt. ....y<sup>e</sup> sonn of Joseph Bradshaw of y<sup>e</sup> hill syd bapt y<sup>e</sup> 29th day.  
1630, October, bapt. Willi: ye sons of Mary Bradshaw bapt ye 10th day.  
bur. Willi ye bastard son of Mary Bradshaw of Duffield was bur y<sup>e</sup> 26th day.

- 1630, November, bur. Georg Bradshaw of Duffield buried y<sup>e</sup> 29th day.
- 1630, March, bapt. John y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Vicessims Bradshaw of Makney was bapt y<sup>e</sup> 18th day.
- 1631, May, bur. M<sup>r</sup>. Ex Bradshaw of Duffield was buried y<sup>e</sup> 18th day.
- 1631, November, Jone Bradshaw of Duffield widow buried y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>o</sup> day.
- 1632, April, bapt. Tho: the base child of Tho Bradshaw and Mary Gratian bapt y<sup>e</sup> 8th day.
- bur. Tho. y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Tho. Bradshaw and Mar: Gratian bur 13th day
- 1632, June, Mat. George Langley and An Bradshaw of Duffield married y<sup>e</sup> 18th day.
- 1632, October, bapt Joseph th sonne of Joseph Bradshaw of the hill syde y<sup>e</sup> 7th day.
- 1634, May, bapt. Thomas the sone of Vicessims Bradshaw of Makney was baptized the 18th day.
- 1634, August, bapt. John the sonne of Joseph Bradshaw of hill syde was baptized the 11th day.
- 1636, June, bapt. Jane the daughter of Joseph Bradshaw of the hill syde was baptized y<sup>e</sup> 29th day.
- 1636, July, bur. Margert the wife of Joseph Bradshaw of y<sup>e</sup> hill syde was buried the 2<sup>o</sup> day.
- 1636, July, bur. Richard Bradshaw of Duffield was buried y<sup>e</sup> 7th day.
- 1636, September, bapt. Thomas the sonne of Henry Bradshaw of Duffield was baptized the 5<sup>o</sup>.
- 1636, March, bur. Thomas y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Vicessims Bradshawe of Makney was buried y<sup>e</sup> 10th day.
- 1637, Peter Page of Duffield }  
Joseph Bradshaw of Makney } Church-Wardens.
- 1637, June, bur. Tho. Bradshaw of Duffield senex was buried y<sup>e</sup> 18th day.
- 1637, July, bapt. Ellin y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Vicessims Bradshaw of Makney was baptized y<sup>e</sup> 27th day.
- 1637, October, bur. Godfrey Bradshawe of Duffield was buried y<sup>e</sup> 18th day.
- 1637, March, bapti. Poritha the daughter of Henry Bradshawe was baptized the 11th day.
- 1638, July, Mat. Joseph Bradshawe of Hill Syde and Elizabeth Emrat? of Hazlewood married y<sup>e</sup> 30th day.
- 1639-40, March, bapt. John y<sup>e</sup> sonne Henry Bradshaw of Duffield was baptized y<sup>e</sup> 15th day.
- 1640, May, bapt. An y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Joseph Bradshawe of Hill Syde bapt y<sup>e</sup> 14th day.
- 1640, November, bur. Henry Bradshaw of Duffield buried y<sup>e</sup> 29th.
- Mat. John Duns? of Mugging-on & Elizabeth Bradshaw 28th.
- 1641, November, bapt. George y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Vicessims Bradshaw of Makeney bapt y<sup>e</sup> 21th.
- 1642, December, bur. Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Joseph Bradshaw of y<sup>e</sup> Hill Syde.
- 1642, January, bur. Henry Bradshaw of Duffield bur. y<sup>e</sup> 14th.
- 1645, April, bur. M<sup>r</sup> An Bradshaw of Duffield y<sup>e</sup> 16th.
- 1645, October, bapt. Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> daught<sup>r</sup> of M<sup>r</sup>. Joseph Bradshaw of y<sup>e</sup> hill syd y<sup>e</sup> 11th.
- 1646, June, Mat. Francis Stewardson & Millicent Bradshaw of Duffield married y<sup>e</sup> 16th.
- 1646, September, bapt. Henry y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Tho. Bradshaw of Duffield bapt y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>o</sup>.
- 1646, March, bur. Anthony Bradshawe of Bely hanged himselfe & was buryed y<sup>e</sup> 18th.
- 1650, May, bur. Alice y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Rich. Bradshawe of Duffield bur y<sup>e</sup> 6th.
- bapt. Samuell the sonne of Henerye Bradshawe of Belp. lane y<sup>e</sup> 13th.
- 1652, June, bapt. John y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Rich. Bradshawe of Duffield bapt y<sup>e</sup> same day (17th)
- 1652, October, Mar. John Lockoe of Spondon and Ellen Bradshawe of Belp married y<sup>e</sup> 18th.
- 1653, M<sup>r</sup>. Newton of Duffield & M<sup>r</sup>. Bradshaw of Makeney } Churchwardens.
- 1653, May, bapt. Antho y<sup>e</sup> sonne of M<sup>r</sup>. Henery Bradshawe Milne buryed y<sup>e</sup> 14th.
- 1653, June, bur. M<sup>r</sup>. Joseph Bradshawe of the Hyl Syde buried June y<sup>e</sup> 15th.
- 1653, July, bur. Willm the sonne of Anthony Bradshawe of Duffield buried y<sup>e</sup> 15th.
- 1655, July, bur. Shawe a Serveante of M<sup>r</sup> Anthony Bradshawe of the Hill side y<sup>e</sup> same day (14th).
- 1661, Roger Hodgkinson }  
Henery Bradshaw } Churchwardens.





# ANTHONY BRADSHAW, OF DUFFIELD, AND THE ALMS HOUSES FOUNDED BY HIM AT THAT PLACE.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. CHARLES KERRY.

ONE of Anthony Bradshaw's MSS. in the possession of Will Barber Esq of Smalley contains the account of a conference held between himself and a distinguished visitor "W. N. a sowtherne gent att the howse of the said A. B. called Ffarleys House in Duffield in the county of Derby" on 1st May 1608.

In the account of this discourse which is given in the form of question and answer a few notices occur of the writer's own family. The preamble commences thus

"W. N. of C. in the Countie of Suffolk. gent. an auntient Scholar and companion of the said A. B. above 40 yeres past in the univrsitie of Oxford (there p'ceding graduats together) & afterwards dyvers yeres fealow student & practique w<sup>th</sup> the said A. B. in the Inn<sup>e</sup> Temple London . . . tooke paynes to repose himself for a few daies w<sup>th</sup> the said A. B. att his house aforesaid whenne he went to Burton Well & so to Bradshaugh Hall in Bradshaugh Edge a little there begyled where the said A. B. was born & his auncestors whither the said A. B. verie willinglie accompanied him & the better occasioned to visit his brother & friends there. &c &c

W. N.—And what is that w<sup>ch</sup> you call Bradshaugh Edge wherein your brother now dwelleth.

AB. Sr. I take that to be a c'ten part of the p'ishe of chapell de le Ffryth w<sup>ch</sup> the king of England in time past gave vnto one of my auncestors for s<sup>r</sup>vice done as p'tly appereth in some evidences of my brothers w<sup>ch</sup> are without date afore the Conquest of England and I fynd that that p'ish conteyneth three edges vidlit—Bradshaugh Edge Bowdon Edge and Cambis Edge, and that so the said Edge called the Bradshaugh Edge centeyneth Ashford p'te of the said p'ishe and was all graunted to my auncestors though my former auncestors were of like vutthritie and have in tymes past sold away most of the same, and so my brother hath but a small remaynd<sup>r</sup> therein.

And touchinge the Armes of the said house of Bradshaughe, I will not take upon me to blaze the same leaving itt to the Heralds for avoyding of offence, but the crest is the Buck in his naturall couller vnder the hawthorne tree browsing or rompant."

Memoirs of Anthony Bradshaw and an account of his foundation of the Alms house or Hospital at Duffield—from his own MS.

"And I being (in 38<sup>th</sup> Elizab<sup>th</sup> Rine and nunc illustris sime) by the v. Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gilbert Earle of Shrewsbury hir Mat<sup>r</sup>. Highe stew. of the aforesaid Hon<sup>r</sup> of Tutburie (w<sup>ch</sup> vnto the said ffrith & the manor therein belong & are p'cell of) charged trusted & deputed to be und<sup>r</sup>steward there, & also hauing spent aboute thirtie yeres tyme p'tley in the Inn<sup>e</sup> Temple London p'tley in the p'thonotaries office in the Court of Comon Pleas att Westm where I also practized aboute xx yeres as Attorney was so carefull to discharge my Dutie in that place & office as that both for my bett<sup>r</sup> s<sup>r</sup>vice to his Mat<sup>r</sup> & my better stonding of coutrey & multitude to whom ytt app'teyned—and also for the better & more upright & easie p'formances of my dutie in that place & the better understanding instructing & advocating of my sonnes and clarks w<sup>ch</sup> I employed vnd<sup>r</sup> me in that office I, oute of my owne smale studie reading & experience & with the help of the notable & profitable books of Cowlther & Customarie & Cher of Duffeld Ffryth, the booke of Entries & Abridgements of the Stat<sup>r</sup> & of some lerned readings of Florest lawes Devysed & as tyme wold p'mytt, collected c'ten litle books for p'cedents for the p'cedings p'cess<sup>s</sup> & entries conc'ning my s<sup>r</sup>vice doing in the said courts—As namely one litle booke of such points & lerning of the florest lawes as I supposed to be convenient & sufficient to be dealt in touching this florest or chase. One other book of p'cedents of such p'cesses of sundrie sorts as lye and are to be used in the same court and of fees of the court & of officers & of there Duties w<sup>ch</sup> I have drawne into a mixt forme agreeable to custome & the course of Comon Law so nerely as by my often conference w<sup>th</sup> counsell lerned in the laws & good court keepers I cold contriye One other called

a Lanterne for copyholders—Too other books of the Leet charge & of the court keeps Baron charge w<sup>th</sup> good note the articles of both the said charge and dyvers other paynts necessary to be observed &c. One other little book shewing how carefullie orderly and vprightlie juries ought to cary themselves in such s<sup>r</sup>vice there and how & in what accouns costs & dam are to be allowed One other book conteynyng such materiell paynes ordynance and by-laws contynnuans to be gen<sup>l</sup>ly and respectvely obserued in the whole Residency in the said ffirith from tyme to tyme agreed on and as ytt were enacted by the Leet Juries for comon weale and good gou<sup>r</sup>nance sake there and how bylaws bynd and how they may be repealed w<sup>ch</sup> I do use to bring to eu<sup>r</sup>y Leete both that the Leete Juries may consid<sup>r</sup> and p<sup>r</sup>sent the defaults & breaches of any of them & also to help there memories & saue there labours to make the lyke or same agayn or doble. And one other of p<sup>r</sup>ecedents of fformes of surrend<sup>r</sup>s which I specialie & careful y do keepe p<sup>r</sup>posing ytt shall remayne contynnually in my house called Ffarleys Hall in the manor of Duffeld aforesaid To the intent to ease pleasure, all or any such of hir Nat<sup>s</sup> tenants in the said Ffrith w<sup>th</sup> the copies of any such surrender p<sup>r</sup>sentment or Inquisition of any lands or escats as have passed or shall passe before me whilst I shal be in my said office by the Calend<sup>r</sup> and Folio or leaff of w<sup>ch</sup> Regist<sup>r</sup> the p<sup>r</sup>tie taking a copie of the same may easely find the Record thereof vnrolled w<sup>th</sup> the Audit<sup>r</sup> in the Castell of Tutburie aforesaid (w<sup>ch</sup> may do good yf any casualtie vasure altera<sup>r</sup>con or ym beasling or removing of such record shold chance) w<sup>th</sup>out any Intencion to make any gayne to myself or to my posteritie by the same Regester (though I haue taken some paynes in the making therof more than other st<sup>r</sup>wards do ordinarily use to do) Onlie this charge I ympose & devyse & hope ytt will not offend, that where I have erected a litel Almshouse for harbouring of a few poore ffolks in y<sup>r</sup> towne of Duffeld aforesaid (as the pore widow offered her myte) & haue established for the same poore but thirtie shillings yerely to buy them some symple cloth for coates: I say I have ordered the auintient of the same poore for the tyme being shall keep the key of the box wherein the same book of Regist<sup>r</sup> shall lye in my said house And that eu<sup>r</sup>y such p<sup>r</sup>son as shall neede and desyreth to haue a copie of any surrend<sup>r</sup> or thing entered in the same book shall cause that poore p<sup>r</sup>son w<sup>ch</sup> so kepeth the said key in the said pore Almshouse to come & bring the same key to me or my sone successor or posteritie inhabiting att my said house to haue a Serch &c, and shall give to such bringer of the said key sixpence towards buying of some ffwell for all the same poore. And then upon such serch, the p<sup>r</sup>ty requiring to have a copie of any thing in the same boke to be had paying the clark some smale thing for the wryting th<sup>r</sup>of. And s<sup>r</sup> because yo<sup>a</sup> say you<sup>r</sup> occacons elswhere will not suffer yo<sup>a</sup> to make long<sup>r</sup> aboad w<sup>th</sup> me here to p<sup>r</sup>ose my said smale books neither are they worthe of such yo<sup>r</sup> paynes (they being both rude & rashly penned & as ytt were but p<sup>r</sup>lie to be applied to this fryth & the courts & places & purposes abovesaid & not gen<sup>l</sup>lie to other mano<sup>r</sup>s and courts I will at you<sup>r</sup> instans & out of my loue to yo<sup>a</sup> upon ou<sup>r</sup> old acquayntance lend & delyu<sup>r</sup> the same litte bookes to yo<sup>a</sup> to take w<sup>th</sup> you for the space of too moneths to p<sup>r</sup>ose them (yf so you will vouchsafe) & then to returne them safelie vnto me, syth some of myne may happely hereafter make some use of the same and of the p<sup>r</sup>misses.

W. N. Truly s<sup>r</sup> I thank yo<sup>a</sup> and shall take y<sup>t</sup> for such an excepcyinary coo<sup>r</sup>tesie, as I know not how to reacquyte and I will returne and restore them to yo<sup>a</sup> safely and as spedely as I can. And thus for this tyme farewell must be ou<sup>r</sup> concludon w<sup>t</sup> this that I must eu<sup>r</sup> acknowledge myself to dep<sup>t</sup> more in debt to you both for my Intertaynment and for ou<sup>r</sup> conference this while hadd then I can recompence and I must truly report that I have not known (though I haue been employed in many countreys & courts) any Steward of yo<sup>r</sup> rank that hath bestowed such paynes and care in his place as you haue done in yo<sup>r</sup>s and as by you<sup>r</sup> acts and books ys manifested all of them being collected and written in you<sup>r</sup> own tyme and most of them in yo<sup>r</sup> own hand. And the same so being extant ytt cannot be iustlye said that you haue hydd you<sup>r</sup> candle vnd<sup>r</sup> a bushell but haue so left ytt as may happely light yo<sup>r</sup> posteritie and to good to you<sup>r</sup> neighbo<sup>r</sup>s of the said ffrith and manors in case they will take the paynes and care to p<sup>r</sup>use and obserue the said customes and notes and effects of yo<sup>r</sup> travell

God keepe yo<sup>a</sup>  
ffinis.

M<sup>dm</sup> Theis folowing are copies of the dede or scedule indented w<sup>ch</sup> I p<sup>r</sup>posed to leave w<sup>th</sup>in my will touching my hospitall or Alms house in Duffeld. And also of the Orders whereby to gou<sup>r</sup>ne the poore people to be harboured therein w<sup>ch</sup> orders remayne in a litell Tabell in the same Almshouse.

The Scedule

Be ytt knowne to all men by theis indented p<sup>r</sup>sents That where I Antony Bradshawge of Duffeld in the County of Derby gent haue often ment & p<sup>r</sup>posed and in

my litle monument standing in the church of Duffeld abovesaid do shew that I wuld p'vyde to allow an hospitall or litle almshouse in the towne of Duffeld w<sup>th</sup> certain allowance for harbouring of flour poore p'sons (widows or others) to contynue in, in man<sup>r</sup> and forme in my last will & testem<sup>t</sup> declared or to be sett downe or referred And haue now deuyed by my last will and testament (god willing) my Tenem<sup>t</sup> in Derby in Full streete there now or late occupied by one Thomas Wright or his assignes And my cotage and garden to y<sup>th</sup> adjoyning and belonging in Duffeld abovesaid lately occupied by widow Catlow and the rents vndermencod to be vsed and employed to the effects in this secedule or wryting conteyned and exp<sup>ssed</sup>. Therefore now this Secedule or wryting indented witnesseth & declareth that my desyre and intent y<sup>e</sup>, that my heires and all myne and there heres posteritie to whom the said Tenem<sup>t</sup> & rents & cotage shall descend or come by vertue of my said will shall for eu<sup>r</sup> and from tyme to tyme hereaft<sup>r</sup> elect allow and admytt flour poore p'sons of Duffeld vis<sup>t</sup> two aged or ympotent men and two like women widows or others of honest behavio<sup>r</sup> to be harboured lodged and dwell in my said hospitall or Almshouse and to vse the said garden therew<sup>th</sup> for & during the lyves and lyfe of any such poore p'sons eu<sup>r</sup> one of them paying only a godspeny att there seu<sup>r</sup>all admissions to my said heires or deuysees and p'forming my orders in the same hospitall or Almshouse by me appointed and dyrected and here vnd<sup>r</sup> written

And so I also do hereby ordayne and make the said cotage (wherein the said widow Catlow dwelleth) my hospitall and Almshouse for the p'pose aforesaid. And I order and wish that (after the deaths of such poore p'sons or any of them happening) my said heires deuysees and posteritie appointed & authorysed by my said will shall elect & admytt others of the said towne of Duffeld or hamletts of the same in lyke man<sup>r</sup> to supply the said nomb<sup>r</sup> from tyme to tyme contynually for eu<sup>r</sup> And I therefore also speccially deuyse ordayne charge & will my said heires & posteritie well to gou<sup>n</sup>e & order the same poore p'sons from tyme to tyme & yerefy for eu<sup>r</sup> hereaft<sup>r</sup> to kepe the said hospitall in good reparacon and to levye vse ymploy of the yerefy rents of said Tenem<sup>t</sup> in Derby (being now thirtie shillings p' ann for euery one of such poore p'sons six shillings and eight pence of lawful englishe money to buy some huswyes russet cloth to make for eu<sup>r</sup> one of them a coate against eu<sup>r</sup> xpen mas Day hereaft<sup>r</sup> for eu<sup>r</sup> And to haue therevpon sowed on the brest this tre AB in red cloth And also to allow to eu<sup>r</sup>one of them then also, one horse load of coales or vuy<sup>d</sup> in money against ech xpeumas Even besydes such money as shall be gottt upon scroches in my booke of Register for the said poore according to that order in that booke mencoed.

Provyded that such as I shall in my lyfe tyme place & admytt in or to the said hospitall or almshouse shall there contynue during there lyves obs<sup>u</sup>ing my ord<sup>r</sup> in that behalfe made and herevnder wrytten

And this I make as a speciale thing to contynue confirming y<sup>th</sup> vnd<sup>r</sup> my hand and seale meaning y<sup>th</sup> to stand good for this p'pose not altering any other matt<sup>r</sup> in my will form<sup>ly</sup> wrytten or hereaft<sup>r</sup> to be wrytten or sett downe upon this spetiall consideration & p'pose to leave some help ayd & succour for the poore Praying God well to p'sp this my Intent & to geve ytt good successe. In witness whereof I the said Antony Bradshaughe have to both p'ts of theis indented p'sents putt my hand & seale the xii<sup>th</sup> day of No. 1612 and have left the one part thereof for my son Jacynth to kepe and have left the other p't thereof to be deluy<sup>r</sup>ed to the vicar of the said church of Duffeld for the tyme being to be safely kept by such vicar successively (I desyre) to the end that such vicar may call an hoc opus charitatis to be the bett<sup>r</sup> continued & done. ut supra

p' me p'd A : Bradshawghe

Orders to be observed by y<sup>e</sup> poore people in this poore litle Almshouse

To observe well the Sabaoth Dayes, holy dayes and sermons in the church as often as they may : kneeling in the two formes att the backe of my Pewe.

To use no scoulding swearing Dronkennes whoring, theft or other misbehavio<sup>r</sup> and to kepe this house & rowmes cleanly and to keepe but one fyre in the house to be comon amongst them And eu<sup>r</sup> one to make honest p'vion for fewell as they may and to kepe the garden well replenished w<sup>th</sup> herbes & in good repaire to serve them with indifferency And the oldest or senior of them to kepe the key of my Regester.

The puyse of the poore to take care & weekly against eu<sup>r</sup> Sunday & hollyday to dresse make cleane & dust downe my Pew formes & monument in the church of Duffeld as nede shall requyre And the said poore p'sons to lye in seu<sup>r</sup>all roomes And when the auntertiest dyeth, the next to be p'ferred to the rowme And so the last admytted alwaies to have the puyse rowme. To lyve quietly peaceably & lovingly one w<sup>th</sup> an other And one to ayd help and assist an other in sickness and in heilth.

None of them to become hedge breaker or trespasser to any neighbour nor to lodge or receyve any others to lye in the same almeshouse att any time And to vse the order of senioritie in there places & cariage as the owner of the house shall dyrect.

And in all respects to be of good & godlie behavio<sup>r</sup> and quyett conu<sup>s</sup>sacon as shall be. come them. And to serve God and to observe the obousesaid orders on payne of ex-pulcon

Thus ordayned & wrytten w<sup>th</sup> my owne hand the xlii<sup>th</sup> of Novembr 1612  
p<sup>r</sup> A Bradshawghe

M<sup>d</sup>m the Orders by me devysed and ordayned for ordering & gou<sup>r</sup>ning of the said poore people I haue caused to be hanged upp in a litle table in the said Hospitall or Almes house

ABr.

### PATENT OF APPOINTMENT OF ANTHONY LOWE AS FORESTER OF THE FOREST OF DUFFIELD FRITH BY KING HENRY VIII. IN 1523.

*The following is a literal translation of the original document:—*

The Forester of The Forest of Duffield Frith, & the Keeper of the Pasturage of Mylnehay-Ward.

THE King &c To all Justices Sheriffs Bailiffs and our faithful [subjects] to whom &c. Know ye that we of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and our mere motion have constituted and ordained and by these presents do constitute and by these presents we constitute and ordain our beloved and faithful Servant Anthony Lowe Gentleman one of the Foresters of our Forest of Duffield Frith and keeper of some pastures & wood there called Mylnehay Ward parcel of our Duchy of Lancaster in the County of Derby and the office of Forester of our Forest of Duffield frythe and to the office of Custodian of the pasture and wood of Mylnehay Ward aforesaid to the aforesaid Anthony by these presents we give and concede To have hold and occupy the offices aforesaid to the before mentioned Anthony his heirs and assigns for ever without any account or other thenceforth of us and our heirs rendering paying or making And moreover of our special grace we have given and conceded and by these presents we give and concede to our aforesaid servant and his heirs in and for the exercise of the aforesaid offices some rent of Three Pounds and eleven shillings which Thomas Lowe the Father of the aforesaid Anthony whose heir he is, was accustomed to pay to us annually as well for Lands and Tenements which the aforesaid Thomas of us in his own proper right as well as in right of Joane his wife hold as of our Duchy of Lancaster in Alderwasley within our chase of Duffield Frith within our County of Derby. also moreover likewise to hold the same to Anthony and his heirs of us & our heirs by fealty only for the reason of the secular services and exactions demanded. And lastly we give and concede to the same Anthony and his heirs one Watermill also two hundred acres of Land in Alderwaslegh which the aforesaid Thomas the Father of the said Anthony held of us by Copy Court [Roll] according to the custom of our Manor of Beaurepreper otherwise Duffield within our County of Derby aforesaid To have & to hold all the aforesaid Lands tenements hereditaments to the aforesaid Anthony and his heirs of us and our heirs by fealty only for all services exactions and demands. Moreover for us and our heirs we concede to the before mentioned Anthony that he and his heirs legitimate shall have the liberties viz. that they shall not be summoned to Assizes Juries Inquisitions or any other recognizances whatsoever And so we command you that he Anthony and his heirs shall not be molested contrary to this our covenant in anything or grieved under a penalty to us and our heirs of [the sum] of Ten Pounds, any Statute of resumption or ordinance to the contrary hereafter made enacted or ordained notwithstanding.

In witness whereof &c Dated London 22<sup>nd</sup> day of June in the 15<sup>th</sup> year of our reign.

By Bill signed with the Kings [Henry VIII<sup>th</sup>] hand.

# HERALDRY IN LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCHES IN THE TIME OF CHARLES THE FIRST. FROM HOLLE'S MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

COMMUNICATED BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Continued from page 80.)

## BRAUNCETON.

### Fenestra Orientalis Cancelli.

*Blew*, a fesse daunce betweene 10 billets *d'or*, Deyncourt. *Gules*, a crosse sarceoly *argent*, Beke. *Argent*, a fesse betweene 10 billets *sable*. *Gules*, 8 bezantes, a canton *ermyné*, Zouch.

### Fen. Australis.

*Gules*, a crosse crosselet *or*. *Argent*, 2 bars nebuli, in chief 3 martlets *sable*.

### Fen. Orient Navis.

*Blew*, a fesse daunce betweene 7 billets *or*, Deyncourt. "Orate pro aīa Dni Henrici Brauncewell Rectoris Ecclesie de Braunceton qui istam fenestram fieri fecit."

### Fen. Boreā 1<sup>ma</sup>.

*Blew*, a fesse daunce betweene 10 billets *or*, Deyncourt. Effigies militis gestantis manibus et tunica et in tergo—*Blew*, a fesse daunce betweene 10 billets *or*, Deyncourt. Femina gestans in via Deyncourt et in manibus—*Gules*, bezanty, a canton *ermyné*, Zouch.

### Fen. Bor. 2<sup>a</sup>.

Vir gestans in tunica et in tergo—*Argent*, a fesse daunce betweene 10 billets *sable*. Scus Georgius.....gestans crucem rubram in clypeo argenteo ora pro nobis beate George!

## RESTON.

### Fen Australis.

*Gules*, a fesse betweene 3 eschallops *or*, Chamberlaine. "Hic jacet Thomas North et Elizabetha uxor ejus qui oberunt 10<sup>o</sup> die.....M.C.C.C.C.° LX°.....quorum &c."

## LEGBORNE.

*Sable*, 2 lions pawes erased in saltier *ermine*, Legborne. Hoc scutum quaterin cancello quater in navi ecclesie et senes in campanilli.

### In Cancellio.

"Hic jacet Margaret<sup>a</sup> Kynyerbe quæ obiit.....Āno Dni 1500 &c." "Hic jacet .....Palmer Capellanus qui obiit.....Āno Dni 1460. Cujus aīe &c." "Hic jacet.....Harrington Capellanus qui obiit....."

## LEAGH.

### In Fenestrā Orientali Cancelli.

Rogerus de Spalding rector hujus ecclesie has fenestras fieri fecit.

N<sup>o</sup> quod rectoris de Gait Burton et Leigh quondam fuere possessiones de Spalding

Statu lapidea viri tibi in crucem tranvensis in scuto gestantis, a bend within a border counter componny, Irehanton (ut opinor).

### In Fenestra Orientalis Insulæ Bor.

*Gules*, 3 lions passant guardant *or*, a label of three fieses. Chequy *or* and *blew*, Warren. *Blew*, crusilly, a lyon rampant *or*, Brewes. *Argent*, a bend *gules*, a border counter componny *or* and *blew*, Irehanton (ut opinor). *Argent*, a bend *gules*. Effigies viri et femine gestantium super pectore le bend and border counter componny et in manibus ecclesiam.

### In Fenestra Navis Boreali.

*Gules*, a lyon rampant double queued *or*. *Argent*, a bend *gules*, a border counter componny *or* and *blew*, Irehanton. *Blew*, crusilly, a lyon rampant *or*, Brewes.

### In Fenestra occidentali.

*Argent*, a bend *blew*, 3 cinquefoyles *or*, pierced *gules*.

## SCOTTER.

In cancello ad austrum, tumulus marmoreus ære inscriptus. *Gules*, 3 lapwings or Tyrwhitt. "Hic jacet Willus Tyrwhit, Miles, qui obiit 19<sup>o</sup> die Martii, Anno Dni 1541."

Juxta cancellum in Muro :—Marmaducus Tyrwhit, 4<sup>us</sup> filius Willi Tyrwhit Militis, obiit 20<sup>o</sup> die Januarii, Anno 1599, ætatis auge 66<sup>o</sup>. Uxor ejus fuit Helena, filia Leonelli Reresby. *Gules*, 3 lapwings or, with a difference, Tyrwhit; *gules*, on a bend argent, 3 crosses botony *sable*, Reresby.

In Muro Boreali Cancelli.

Donate clnri Bonner Corpus Nicolai Rector præsentis fuit, ecclesieq. Magister Artibus 6 genetrix sedibus atq. Minister, ergo tuum natum rogito sibi propitiatum obiit Julii 1511.

## BLITON.

In Fenestra Orientali Cancelli.

Lozengy or and *gules*, a label of 5 poyntes *blew*; *argent*, a lyon rampant *gules*, crowned or, a border *sable* bezanty.

In Fenestra Boreali Cancelli.

Barry of 6 pieces *ermine* and *gules*, 3 crescents *sable* (Waterton); quartering *gules*, a mullet *argent*; *argent*, on a fesse daunce *sable*, 3 bezants (Burgh); *sable*, fretty or; *sable*, 3 mattocks *argent*.

In Fenestra Orientali navis.

On a bend 3 cinquefoyles. Effigies viri et femine gestantium sup. pectora eadem insignia.

In duabus fenestris borealibus.

Priez for y<sup>e</sup> Gild of Corpus Xri quiklo yis window garte mak.

In Fenestra Occidentali juxta astium.

Party per pale counterchanged *argent* and *blew*, a chevron *gules*.

## SPRINGTHORPE CUM STURGATHE.

*Argent*, on a bend *sable*, 3 leopards' faces of y<sup>e</sup> first, in chiefe a flower de lize *sable*; impaling *blew*, a lyon rampant or.

CORRINGHAM MAG.  
CORRINGHAM PARV.  
ABY.

SOMERBY.  
YAWTHORPE.  
DUNSTALL.

Prebenda Ecclesie Lincolnie concessa a Rege Henrico Primo.

Cancellum sup. Statuam.

On a bend, 3 eschallops; impaling a saltier. Tumulus marmoreus muro boreali cum effigie desuper :—"Hic jacet Magister Willelmus de Lagare quondam Archidiaconus Lincolnie et Prebendarius hujus Ecclesie.

In Fenestra Orientali.

*Argent*, a saltier *gules* (bis). *Argent*, on a saltier *gules*, a crescent. Barry of 6 *ermine* and *gules*, 3 crescents *sable*, Waterton. *Gules*, a mullet *argent*.

In Fenestra Orientali Insule Borealis.

Barry of 6 pieces *ermine* and *gules*, 3 crescents *sable*, Waterton.

In Fenestra Boreali.

Waterton, *Gules*, a mullet pierced *argent* quarterly with *sable*, fretty or; *argent*, on a fesse dauncy *sable*, 3 bezants, Burgh; *argent*, on a saltier engrayled *sable*, 9 annulets or, Leake.

In Fenestra Australi Insule Orientalis.

Quarterly per pale *argent* and *vert*, 3 crescents *gules*, Topcliffe; barry of 6 *ermine* and *gules*, 3 crescents *sable*, Waterton; *sable*, a tower *argent*; *argent*, a chevron, on y<sup>e</sup> dexter poynte, a cinquefoyle *sable*; *sable*, fretty or; *gules*, a mullett *argent*; *argent*, on a fesse daunce *sable*, 3 bezantes, Burgh.

## GANESBURGH.

Tumulus marmoreus cum effigiebus alabastrinus Thomæ Burgh, militis aures pericelidis, et uxoris ejus.

In Fenestra Insule Australis.

*Blew*, 3 floures de lize *ermine*, a label with 3 files, *argent*, Burgh; quartering or, a lyon rampant *blew*, Percy; or, 3 pallets *sable*, Comyn, Comes Atholæ; impaling *gules*, on a chevron or, 3 estoiles *sable*, Cobham of Sterborough. Burgh and his

quarterings within y<sup>e</sup> garter. *Blew*, 3 flowers de lize *ermine*, Burgh; impaling *gules* 3 water bougets *argent*, Ras; quartering *gules*, a fesse between two bars gemels *argent*, a crescent *blew*, and whele within *argent*. *Blew*, a chiefe and 3 chevronels braced in last *or*, Fitz Hugh; impaling *blew*, 3 flowers de lize *ermine*, Burgh; an arme coupe *argent*, lie *or*, *vulgo manfere*, a falcon volante *ermine*, collared with a crowne *or*. Burgh's crest and supporters. *Gules*, 3 greyhounds cursant. *Argent*, a saltier *sable*. *Argent*, a manche *sable*. Chequy, *argent* and *sable*, a bend *gules*. *Argent*, a lyon rampant *gules*, crowned *or*, a border engrailed *sable bezantee*.

In Muro Australi Insulæ Australis.

Tumulus Agnetis, filiæ Christopheri Draper, Militis, Alderman London, et unius hæc ejus primæ conjugis Willi. Hickman postea militis, quæ obiit 22<sup>o</sup> Februar 1599. Elizab. filia senior Willi. Willughby hæc apparentis Caroli Willughby Domi de Parham uxor secunda. Party per pale indented *argent* and *blew*, Hickman; impaling *argent*, on a fesse *gules*, a mullett of y<sup>e</sup> first and 2 cuppes *or*, betweene 3 annulets of y<sup>e</sup> second, Draper; quarterly with *ermine*, on a chiefe *blew*, 3 lyons rampant *or*; *ermine*, a fesse chequy *argent* and *sable*.

Fenestra Orientalis in Ludo Litterario.

*Argent*, a saltier, on a chiefe *gules*, 3 eschallops *argent* (Taylbois); impaling *blew*, 3 flowers de lize *ermine*, Burgh. Quarterly, Fitz Hugh and Marmion impaling Burgh. *Or*, on 2 barra *gules*, 3 water bougets *argent*, Willughby. *Blew*, three flowers de lize *ermine*, Burgh. "Dominus Georgius Tailbois me fieri fecit." "Dna Eliiab. Fitz Hugh me fieri fecit."

#### ASLACKBY.

In Fenestra Orientali Cancelli.

*Gules*, a playne crosse *argent*. *Gules*, a lyon rampant *or*, debruised with a bend *sable*.

Fenestra Orient Navis ad Dextram.

*Gules*, a bend fusilly *or*.... 3 lyons passant... over all a bend *blew*. *Argent*, a lyon rampant *sable* crowned *or*. Iria predicta insignia recta serie collocata, in duabus fenestris australibus.

Fen. Orient. Navis ad Sinistram.

Virgo Dei Nutrix, Willhelmi sis pia tutrix,

Virgo tu vis, dua potis regina teneris

Ne salus miseris mei Javamen eris.

Radix Jesse pulchrum.

Tumulus lapideus:—"Orate pro aia Dni Johis Saunderson, quondam Capella ni Sæi Johis de Aslackby, qui obiit 23<sup>o</sup> die Martii, Ano Dni 1514, Cujus aia &c." Upon this monument is the epitaph of one Richard Serle, thrice ensigne bearer to a generall of y<sup>e</sup> field, who deceased y<sup>e</sup> 1st day of March, 1587.

#### FOLKINGHAM.

In Fenestra Campanilis.

*Blew*, semy of flowers de lize, a lyon rampant *or*. debruised with a bend gobony *argent* and *gules*, Beaumont. *Blew*, 3 cinquefoils pierced *or*, Bardolfe. Beaumont, with y<sup>e</sup> bend bobony. *Blew*, 3 garbes *or*, Clinton and Say quarterly within y<sup>e</sup> garter, Edw. Erle of Linc.

In Cancelli and Fen. Bor. Navis, Beaumont. Fen. Orient Navis.

Jherubalem quarterly with *blew*, semy of flowers de lize, a lyon rampant *or*, Beaumont. Beaumont, with a bend gobony *argent* and *gules* (bis). *Or*, a playne crosse *sable*, Vescey, uxor Henrici Beaumont. Effigies

Johis de la Nouel Kastel.

In porticu hinc inde ostii.

3 garbes Semy of flowers de lize, a lyon rampant. Effigies religiosi juxta fontem—"Hic jacet Emot Gilson obiit.....die.....Ano Dni....." "Hic jacet Thomas Beverley....."

#### WELTON JUXTA LUDAM.

In Fenestra Acquilonari Ecclesiæ.

Barry of 6 *gules* and *argent*, a bend engrailed *sable*.

In Fenestra Orientali.

*Blew*, 2 barra nebuly *argent*.

In Cancelli.

On a piece of brasse fixed in y<sup>e</sup> wall these armes and this inscription, viz., *or*, a salter,



*gules*, surmounted of another of *y<sup>e</sup> first*, on a chief *gules*, 3 saltiers engrailed *d'or* (Dyon); impaling 3 barra. a canton *ermine*, a crescent difference. "Hic jacet corpus Johannis Dyon armigeri" His gravestone of blew marble, on which is a border in brasse—"Here lyeth the body of John Dyon, Esq<sup>r</sup> who departed this life the 24th day of May, Ano 1575. :-

Earth treades upon earth and mould upon mould,

..... Shineth as golde,

Yet earth must be earth, sooner than he would

Upon a freestone in *y<sup>e</sup> middle of y<sup>e</sup> Quire* :- "Hic jacet Thomas Asgarby, Rector Ecclesie de Welton juxta Ludam, qui obiit.... die .... Ano dñi M<sup>o</sup>. CCCC<sup>o</sup>. XX<sup>o</sup>. Cujus animæ &c." Under an arch in *y<sup>e</sup> wall in y<sup>e</sup> north isle of y<sup>e</sup> church* :- "Hic jacet Isabella uxor Johis Gee, quæ obiit in festo..... Ano Dni 1586. Cujus aîe &c."

#### BAGENDERBY.

In Fenestrâ Aquilonari Ecclesie.

*Blew*, 8 cinque foyles *d'or*, Bardolfe. Quarterly, *argent*, a chiefe *gules*, over all a bend (Crumwell); *sable*, 2 lyons passant *argent*, crowned or (Dymoke); *argent*, a chevron betweene 3 crosses botony *gules* (Copledyke); *blew*, chequy de or and *gules*, a chiefe *ermine* (Tateshall).

In Australi Fenestrâ

Quarterly, France and England; *gules*, 3 water bo gets *argent* (Rosse); *argent*, a saltier *gules*, on a chiefe *gules*, 3 eschallops *argent* (Talboys); quarterly *d'or* and *gules*, a border *sable*, bezanty (Rocheford); *blew*, 3 whips *y<sup>e</sup> hafts d'or*, strings *argent*; *gules*, 3 board knives, hafts *d'or*, blades *argent*, Abbata de Crowland.

In alia Fenestra Aquilonari.

*Argent*, 3 red roses. Below, the picture of St. Thomas Becket receaving wounds from 3 Knights, there pictured thrusting their swords into him. On the other side *y<sup>e</sup> decollation of some legendary saint*. Under att *y<sup>e</sup> root of the window* is written this, vizt :- Priez pur Rob..... Tie ..... Ormsby, E..... Pur Phillip sua Frere.

In Fenestra Campanile.

*Gules*, a cross fleury *d'or* Quarterly, *argent*, a chevron betweene 3 crosse crossalets *sable*, a border bezanty (Mablethorpe); *argent*, 2 barra engrayled *sable*, Haynes. *Gules*, a cross botony or. This last coats (boeth here) and in all places where I find it is in a very large and fayre escutcheon, larger and fayrer than most coats of arms I meet with.

Lapis marmoreus in cancello :- "Thomas Enderby et Agnes sa femme giscunt yey prie dieux de loui almas p<sup>r</sup> sa grace syt mercy." Exceña fimbria super lapidem marmoreum sicut et prior. "Orate pro Albini de Enderby qui fecit fieri istam Ecclesiam cum campanili, qui obiit in vigilia Sci Matthie, Apti, Ano Dni 1407." Tumulus lapideus :- "Here lyeth Jno, Gedney, Esq<sup>r</sup> and Isabell his wife, daughter of Ed. Grantham of Dunham. John died Ano 1536." Upon a quadrature of freestone carved, raised upon the north wall of *y<sup>e</sup> chancell* a man in armour kneeling before a deske; his two sonnes behind him, his wife with two daughters on the other side kneeling also, their handes elevated, below written :- "Here lyeth Andrew Gedney Esq<sup>r</sup> and Dorothy his wife. They had issue, Richard, John, Mary, and Katherine. Dorothy died 7<sup>o</sup> Junii 1591, and Andrew died....." On *y<sup>e</sup> top* at either end, a chapiter, in the midst, an houre glasse, under which in black letters - "Omne q<sup>d</sup> exoritur e terra fit et moritur." Armes on *y<sup>e</sup> top* - Quarterly, *argent*, 2 barbells in saltier *blew* (Gedney); *argent*, a fesse *blew* betweene 2 barrulets *gules*, impaling barry of 8 *argent* and *gules*, in chief a greyhound *sable*, Skipworth. 1. A hart couchant regardant. 2. The wheel of a clock. 3. A crowne. 4. One playing as on a citterne. 5. Two spears in saltier, in last a pheon. 6. The Virgin having Christ (taken from *y<sup>e</sup> crosse* in her lap). 7. A crosse compassed about with a crowne of thornes. 8. An epye escutcheon.

(To be continued.)



## THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF OXFORD.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

Six years after their solemn incorporation, the Friar-preachers held the second general chapter of their Order, in May, 1221, at Bologna. It was then determined to establish in England the eighth province of the Order. For this purpose Dominic Guzman, their founder, selected thirteen friars, of whom F. Gilbert de Fresnoy was the head or prior. This band of religious travelled to their destination in the company of Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, who was then at Bologna on his way back from the Holy Land. When the friars reached Canterbury they presented themselves to the archbishop, Stephen de Langton, who, understanding that they were *preachers*, charged F. Gilbert to deliver a sermon in a certain church, where he had purposed himself to preach that day. Being greatly edified with the discourse, this prelate ever afterwards held the Friar-Preachers in his favour; by his letters he now commended them to other places, and particularly to several eminent persons, who were living and studying in Oxford. From Canterbury they went on to London, where they arrived on the feast of St. Lawrence (Aug. 10th), and thence by a foot journey of fourteen or fifteen miles a day, direct to Oxford, which they entered Aug. 15, being the feast of the Assumption. Anthony à Wood says that it was a *party* of them that betook themselves from London to Oxford; and thus he gives colour to the opinion that the house of London was really the first establishment of the Order in England. At Oxford, they immediately set about their duties of preaching and teaching.

Whilst they were making their way to Oxford, the friars earnestly prayed to God that they might find as much good-will among the people of the university as they had met with elsewhere among the English. Nor were their prayers made in vain. They first applied to the heads of the university, and then to the canons-regular of St. Frideswide's Priory, and to those of Osney Abbey, and to the chief burgesses of the town; and they obtained great favour, being as acceptable to the latter for their piety, as they were to the former for their learning. It was by the king's appointment that they fixed their seat in the Jewry of the town, in order that they might begin with the Jews, and induce them to embrace Christianity by the holiness of their lives, and by the preaching of the word in which they excelled. For when in that same year of 1221 Henry III. came to Oxford to celebrate his Christmas, he expressed great favour towards the friars, encouraged them to go on cheerfully, and promised to help them in whatever was fit and proper. There were also with the king some earls and barons, who showed great kindness to them, freely contributed towards their settlement, and were so much taken with their guileless and simple manners, that if titles and estates had not stood in the way they would willingly have embraced their rule.

In acquiring the site within the Jewry the Friar-Preachers thus found generous benefactors, and also for the enlargement of their bounds and the erection of their house and oratory. The canons of St. Frideswide's let them at a very low rent several plots of ground (some with tenements thereon), called Isward, Sewyne Child or Swinechild, and Eylwine Cusse. For the building, in 1223, the Abbot of Westminster gave forty rafters out of Islip wood; and the king being then at Oxford issued a mandate, Nov. 11th, to H. de Nevill to allow the prior of the Order of Preachers to have and carry them without hindrance. It is stated by Wood, that Lady Isabel de Bolbec, widow of Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, very greatly assisted the friars in obtaining the place in the Jewry, as she had lately taken a Friar-preacher as her confessor; that she and Walter Maucclerk, Bishop of Carlisle, furnished them with money; and that she built the oratory, with a churchyard for the burial of the brethren of the community.

Now a part at least of the land on which the oratory stood lay in the parish of St. Aldate, and the moiety of the parish church belonged to the canons of St. Frideswide, without whose consent the oratory could not lawfully be erected. The canons being bound to maintain their parochial rights carried the matter before the Roman Court. In this dispute the pope made Alexander de Stavensby, Bishop of Coventry, his delegate; and the Abbot of Osney, William, Archdeacon of Worcester, and Master Silurus, rector of the church of St. Michael, in Oxford, were appointed provisors. On the morrow of the Assumption (Aug. 16th), 1227, at St. Frideswide's, these three came to a composition both for this affair and concerning the other tenements belonging to the canons. They decreed that the friars should give 40s. for the escheat that might at any time happen, of the lands which they now held belonging to the canons' fief; that if they left and would not dwell on them, nothing should be done with the lands prejudicial to the canons; that they should not knowingly admit any parishioner of St. Aldate to the offertory, and if any such voluntarily offered a gift at the altar of the oratory, the same should be reserved for the church of St. Aldate; that they should have only two middle-sized bells for the oratory; and that if any one desired to give for enlarging the oratory or churchyard, it should be left to the Bishop of Coventry to decide on the indemnity to be given to the canons; whereon the canons granted a chantry and churchyard to the friars, pursuant to the tenor of the Apostolic mandate. All which Pope Gregory IX. confirmed.

The new oratory was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin. To their establishment the friars added a school, the buildings of which adjoined their dwelling, and were raised, says Wood, through the munificence of the Bishop of Carlisle and Countess of Oxford. Henry III., however, aided in the work, for May 15th, 1233, he gave thirty oaks in *Pauncehal* forest for rafters and timber to the friars, "*ad operacionem schole sue Oxon'.*" Just before, he had given twenty *fusta* in Shotover wood, which, May 11th, he ordered the sheriff to fell and carry; and these were probably destined for the

same purpose, as also six oaks, which William Longespe gave in 1286 out of *Burcestre* wood, and Apr. 5th the king ordered John de Nevill, Justiciary of the Royal Forest, to let the Friars have without hindrance of chiminage. The history of the Dominican schools of Oxford, which ranked amongst the most celebrated in the world, embraces the history of the whole Order in England, and of the Dominicans renowned in divine and human sciences, who flourished in the middle ages. It is sufficient to notice that at this time F. John of St. Giles, F. Robert Bacon, F. Richard Fishacre, and F. Robert de Kilwardby here educated some who became eminent alike in Church and State. The present history concerns only the *Convent* of the Friar-preachers of Oxford; their *Schools* demand a separate article.

In 1224 the Friar-Preachers of Oxford gave hospitality to the friar-minors soon after their first arrival in England, by receiving just before All Saints' day F. Richard de Ingeworth, priest, and F. Richard of Devonshire, novice in minor Orders, whom they entertained very familiarly, allowing them for eight days to dine in the refectory and to sleep in the dormitory, till they obtained a hired house in the town. During the grave disturbances which distracted the University of Paris in 1229, many of the academicians betook themselves to Oxford; and F. Jordan of Saxony, second Master-general of the Order, instead of lecturing at Paris in October, visited England. In a spiritual letter to the sisters of St. Agnes' monastery at Bologna, written just before the Purification, "*apud studium Oxoniense*," he casually wrote that "*largam spem bonæ capturæ Dominus nobis dedit*:" wherein he seems to have alluded to the accession of some notable men to the Order, and probably Kilwardby among them. In the summer of the same year of 1230, the first provincial chapter was celebrated at Oxford: and the English province of the Friar-preachers became fully developed by the canonical government required by monastic discipline.

Hitherto F. GILBERT DE FRESNOY (who is said to have been an Englishman) had been prior of Oxford as well as provincial: after the chapter he was succeeded as prior by F. JOCIUS, or Josias, of whom nothing is now known beyond his name, which appears in two deeds of Osney Abbey. In 1233 a controversy arose between John, Abbot of Osney, and F. Jocius, prior, concerning a gutter to be made on the wall of the abbey sollar closely attached to the Friars' school: whereupon Peter Fitz Torald, M.A., Oxon., Robert Olin, Henry, son of Hen. Fitz Simeon, and Philip Molendarius (four benefactors) to end the dispute, by deed dated on the morrow of the Nativity of S. Mary (Sept. 9th), bound themselves and their heirs in perpetuity, that if the friars failed to preserve the indemnity of the canons of Osney as to the gutter and as to the building attached to the sollar, they would provide and preserve it at their own expense. In the other deed of F. Jocius, he described the wall as one "*qui est de solario eorum consistente ex orientali parte oratorii nostri in parochia S. Edwardi.*" Then came as prior F. SIMON DE BOVILL, who in 1238 was present when the academicians deprecated the penalties which were to be inflicted on them for the violence offered to the papal legate Otho, at

Osney: in 1238, and again in 1244, he was, moreover, the Chancellor of the University. The provincial chapter was held here in 1241; for which the king, Sept. 15th. gave 100s., and F. Robert Bacon, Oct. 28th following, received the gift.

Henry III. constantly supplied the friars with fuel; he gave them, in the bailiwick of Hugh de Nevill, July 12th, 1229, four *fusta* "ad se hospitandum;" in Wychwood forest, Jan. 8th, 1280-1, thirteen *robora*; in Shotover forest, Oct. 8th, 1231, three *fusta*; and Jan. 7th, 1282-3, fifteen oaks; in Shotover wood, May 10th, 1283, twenty oaks, and, next day, the sheriff was commanded to carry them; in Shotover forest, June 23rd, 1284, fifteen *robora*, the order being repeated Aug. 16th; July 1st, 1235, fifteen oaks, and July 14th, 1236, twelve *robora*; in Wychwood forest, June 24th, 1287, thirteen oaks, to be felled and carried by the sheriff; in Shotover wood, June 25th, 1288, ten *robora*; in Brill forest, May 18th, 1240, ten *robora*, which, the same day, the sheriff was charged to fell and carry, and also to pay back the 40s. expended by the friars for the carrying of the twelve *fusta* given them the year before in Shotover forest; and in Milcombe, in Shotover wood, Mar. 5th, 1240-1, fourteen *robora*, which the sheriff next day was ordered to carry. The king also commanded the constable of Windsor, June 24th, 1287, to let the friars have two oaks for making a boat.

After the death of Edmund Rich, Archbishop of Canterbury, Nov. 15th, 1242, the canonization of that venerable prelate was demanded. The University of Oxford sent letters to Pope Innocent IV. in favour of this supreme honour; and the friars joined in the petition, attaching their seal to the document. The seal bears the figure of the Blessed Virgin seated on a throne, with the Infant Jesus in her arms, and a little personage kneeling at her feet; under the lower arcade, a suppliant religious: legend, **† SIGILL - CAPITVLI - FRAT - PREDICATORY - OXON**: It is a small vesica-shaped seal in green wax, suspended from the parchment by a string of yellow and blue silk. St. Edmund was canonized in 1246.

Some success attended the labours of the friars in the conversion of the Jews, among whom they dwelt. There was a *House of Converts* adjoining the Jewry, and probably under their direction. The sheriff was ordered, Jan. 2nd, 1241-2, to pay 40s. to two converts in the charge of F. Robert Bacon, for arrears and expenses down to the ensuing Easter, and one mark for their clothing. But that success was not unalloyed with disappointment. A certain Jew was converted and baptized; and aspiring to the Christian priesthood was promoted to the order of acolyte, but then relapsed. Thereupon a writ was issued, Apr. 6th, 1245, directing the sheriff to ascertain his name from F. Robert Bacon, and keep him under arrest till the diocesan determined what ought to be done in the matter.

Celena, daughter of Henry Fitz Thomas, of Oxon, confirmed the sale which Peter Fitz Torald, her grandfather, made to the friars, by deed dated the Nativity of Our Lord (Dec. 25th), 1242. But the priory

and school in the Jewry soon became too small to accommodate the religious and students who thronged to them; and as there was no scope for enlarging the buildings, the friars determined to remove to another site. By the king's appointment they selected for their new habitation a river-island, in the south suburb of the town, outside the Little or Water Gate, and in the parish of St. Ebbe. It was then a beautiful spot, but within later ages has become a dreary and uninviting region. The island, or at least the greater part of it, was given by Henry III., as Trivet testifies. The Countess of Oxford bought a plot of land for them from Stephen Fitz Simeon; and the Bishop of Carlisle gave them a plot of 12 acres of meadow, and two mills, without the South Gate, which he purchased of Henry Fitz Peter, to whom it belonged by inheritance, and Henry, son of the same Henry, confirmed the gift, and renounced all claim. The bishop also aided in the building.

The new church, which was much finer and larger than the one in the Jewry, was founded by the Countess of Oxford, though Henry III. gave considerable assistance towards it. The buildings must have been begun about the year 1238. In 1289, the king gave ten oaks in Shotover Forest, which, Aug. 3rd, he ordered the sheriff to fell, cut up, and carry, but for what purpose is not declared. He directed the justices-itinerant, Apr. 28th, 1241, to pay the fifteen marks in which they had amerced the Countess of Oxford, to the friars, "*in auxilium fabrice ecclesie sue*"; and ordered the custodians of the See of Canterbury, Sept. 13th following, to pay to F. Robert Bacon 100s., which the (exiled) archbishop owed him. He also gave, Apr. 25th, 1242, fifteen oaks in Burnwood Forest, ordering the sheriff to fell and carry them; Feb. 20th, 1243-4, fifteen more in Brill Forest, at Milcombe, to be similarly felled and carried; and May 28th, 1245, ten oaks in *Pauncehal* and ten in Milcombe, also to be carried by the sheriff. All which timber was evidently for building purposes, and probably the money too.

Lady Isabel de Bolbec, Countess of Oxford, who became a widow in 1221, died Feb. 3rd, 1244-5; her body was temporarily deposited in a narrow vault in the church of the Jewry, whence it was soon carried into the new church which her munificence had raised, and there buried with great ceremony in an honourable resting-place, and a splendid monument was erected over her remains. On the feast of All Saints (Nov. 1st), 1245, the friars left their little dwelling (*mansuucula*) within the Jewry, and entered their new habitation near the great bridge; and in the following year, on the feast of the Assumption, they celebrated mass for the first time in their new church, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their arrival at Oxford.

Whatever possessions the friars held in the Jewry they sold almost all, for forty marks, to Richard Fitz Hamon, comprising four messuages from the highway to the parish of St. Edward, fifteen perches long and eight perches broad. When this Richard died, the estate devolved on his brother John, who, about 1265, willed his body to be buried by that of his brother Richard, at St. Fridewide's, and left the estate to the canons there, to whom seisin was given, July 80th

of that year. The friars, moreover, disposed of the school and tenements, which Alan Mey afterwards purchased of the prior of St. Frideswide's, on lease for a certain term of years. After their departure the schools stood empty for several years, till at last they devolved on the university; from the name of the parish they were known as St. Edward's Schools.

About the time of the removal F. HUGH DE MUSTERBY was prior. Soon after the settlement in the island the Bishop of Carlisle, Walter Maucclerk, moved by doubts as to the lawfulness of his elevation to the episcopate, laid aside his dignity, and without reserving anything out of the bishopric for himself, entered the Dominican order here, on the feast of SS. Peter and Paul (June 29th), 1246, along with some other priests. In 1248, the community lost three of its most eminent members. F. Walter Maucclerk died about Oct. 28th, and near upon the same time F. Robert Bacon and F. Richard Fishacre closed their lives. The death of Fishacre was certainly in the latter part of the year, for, May 24th, he was at Reading, when he and F. Henry de Tamworth, with four others, as executors of the will of Herbert Fitz Peter, assigned certain lands and rents at Winchester to the Abbey of Reading. Fishacre was buried "*juxta occidentalem murum ecclesie*," probably near Bacon, for as they were constantly associated in life, so neither could they be divided by death: "*nam et turtur, ereptam sociam lugens, commoritur*," says Leland, "*ita extincto Bacono, nec potuit nec voluit superesse Fizacrius*. O raram, et omnibus sæculis prædicandam amicitiam! Sed quo rapuit oratio?"

The purchase-money of the property in the Jewry, added to munificent benefactions, went for the building of the new habitations, which, with the schools or lecture-halls were not completed for some years. Henry III. ordered the sheriff, Feb. 6th, 1250-1, to let the friars have 10*l*. "*ad claustrum suum faciendum*." William de Bruor gave them a plot of land, and the king, Aug. 20th, 1256, confirmed the donation. The church was consecrated in honour of St. Nicholas, on the feast of SS. Vitus and Modestus (June 15th), 1262, by Benedict de Gravesend, Bishop of Lincoln. Before this final solemnity took place the church must have been completed and freed from debt, and probably there was delay for the finishing of the cloisters, that they too, with the cloistral cemetery, might be included in the ceremony, and become canonically enclosed. The Bishops of Lincoln, having no house in Oxford, always took up their quarters at this priory during their sojourns in the town. Even after the dedication the friars were engaged in much building. The king gave them, May 7th, 1266, six oaks in Bernwood forest for timber; June 5th 1269, seven good oaks, with their escheats, in Shotover Forest, "*ad studia sua inde reparanda*"; Sept. 25th, 1270, five good oaks for timber in the same wood; and, June 5th, 1271, eight good oaks for timber in Brill Forest.

To Bacon and Fishacre, succeeded F. Robert de Kilwardby in the professor's chair. The unusual privilege of having two schools, which had been granted in the Jewry for the sake of F. John of St. Giles, was continued at the new house; and much finer and larger lecture-



rooms were erected. All the solemn acts of divinity were performed in the church and chapter-house, whilst those of philosophy were held in the cloister. In the general chapter of the order, held May 27th, etc., 1246, at Paris, it was ordained, that the provinces of Provence, Lombardy, Germany, and England should each provide that in some fitting convent there should be general and solemn studies for the whole order, and that every provincial should have the power of sending two students. The provincial of England failed to carry out this injunction. Thereupon the general chapter at Barcelona, June 12th, etc., 1261, fixed the general study at Oxford, deposed the provincial, sent him to lecture at Cologne, or elsewhere, as seemed expedient to the provincial (nor was he to be recalled without the consent of the general chapter), and enjoined him the penance of seven days on bread and water, seven masses, and seven disciplines; whilst the definitors of the provincial chapter, who did not consent to the students of other provinces being placed at Oxford, were suspended for seven years from defining in any chapter, were deposed if they were priors, and were penanced each with thirteen days on bread and water, thirteen masses, and thirteen disciplines. In the same year, F. Robert de Kilwardby was elected provincial, and soon rectified the error of his predecessor. The necessity of providing accommodation for many foreign students accounts for the additional building, which was going on between 1266 and 1271.

The Abbey of Osney had a weir in the Thames, which was an annoyance to the friars. In an inquisition made by the mayor and bailiffs of the town, it was found that without detriment the weir might be removed to another part of the abbey lands, to the use and accommodation of the friars. The abbot and his convent consented to the change, and the king, thanking them for their benevolent charity, gave licence, Nov. 18th, 1257 (repeated Mar. 14 following), for them to carry the purpose into execution. In 1258, the great council of the kingdom assembled in this priory, and here passed those sweeping measures which, from the confusion they afterwards occasioned, caused it to be denominated, "the Mad Parliament."

Henry III. continued to be a constant benefactor. For fuel he gave, Sept. 12th, 1246, twelve *robora* in Brill Forest, which next day he ordered the sheriff to carry; July 30th, 1247, four *robora*, which the bailiff of Woodstock was to deliver to the sheriff to be carried; Dec. 27th following, ten oaks in Brill Forest, and the sheriff to carry; Apr. 27th 1250, ten *robora* in the same forest; Feb. 6th, 1251-2, four oaks also in Brill Forest, and the sheriff to carry; Mar. 8th, 1254-5, ten *robora* in Milcombe Wood within Brill Forest; Aug. 22nd, 1256, ten *robora* in the same; July 6th, 1257, ten *robora* in *Pembr' Forest*; June 29th, 1259, ten good *robora* in Brill Forest; Dec. 22nd, 1260, five *robora* in Bernwood Forest; Nov. 2nd, 1263, ten oaks in Shotover Forest; June 1st, 1264, five *robora* in the same; and May 7th, 1266, six *robora* in Bernwood Forest. The king ordered the sheriff, Aug. 9th, 1252, to give the friars 18s. for a cloth of silk, which he had promised them when he was last at Oxford. In 1255, he gave them a dinner at the cost of a mark, which sum, May 31st, he ordered to be allowed to the sheriff in the exchequer.

Some land in the parish of St. Aldate was bestowed by Richard le Miller, or Mulner. For by charter, towards the end of Henry III.'s reign, this Richard *Molendarius* granted to his nephew, Henry de Wycombe, that part of his messuage which was near the land that he gave to the Preaching-Friars, rendering yearly to the abbot and convent of Abendon 32*d.*, to acquit as well that land which he gave the friars, as also that which he now gave to the same Henry, concerning the annual service belonging to the whole land. And this Henry and his successors should pay every year, at the four terms of the year, 4*s.* towards the sustaining of a light before the altar of St. Mary in the church of St. Nicholas, where the Preaching-Friars dwelt.

William de Fortibus, third Earl of Albemarle, died in June, 1260, leaving two sons, Thomas and William, of whom the latter, not long after, closed his life at Oxford, and was buried with the Friar-Preachers. Whilst the king was at Oxford, the friars obtained two pardons of outlawry, one, Mar. 15th, 1263-4, for Walter Esenden, who had been guilty of robbery and other transgressions in Kent; the other, Mar. 27th following, for John de Preston, who had slain a Roman at Pusey, in Berksh., and had committed robberies and other misdeeds. Prince Edward "with his folk" abode, throughout the Lent of 1264, at this priory.

By a final concord made within the octave of St. Hillary, 1268-9, Ranulf le Tayllur and Agnes his wife quit-claimed to THOMAS, the prior, and the friars, all right in the two mills and 12*a.* of meadow in the suburb of Oxford, and the prior received him and his wife and her heirs to all the good works and prayers that would be done "in ecclesia sua beate Marie extra portam australem Oxon." This Agnes was heiress of Henry Fitz Peter, of whom the Bishop of Carlisle had bought the property.

It is said that, in 1274, F. OLIVER DAYNOCHURCH was prior here. Under the special commission issued Oct. 11th of that year, for enquiring into encroachments on royal and manorial rights and other public abuses throughout the kingdom, it was returned, the following year, that the Friar-Preachers and Friar-Minors of Oxford had narrowed the water-course of the Thames next their dwellings, to the damage of the mills and flooding of the king's meadow, all which was done in the time of King Henry, by what warrant the jurors did not know. Soon after their foundation here they erected a stone bridge, with a stone pier (*columpna*) under it, over the Trill Mill Stream, hard by their habitation. This bridge is first mentioned in 1278, when it was alleged that it limited the stream 4ft. in depth and 5ft. in breadth. In 1285, presentment was made that it caused the water to overflow, and hindered the mills standing on the stream. But the justices-itinerant reported that no damage or nuisance arose thence, and the royal licence was granted, May 18th, allowing the friars to retain the bridge and pier, as their predecessors had before them. By an inquisition of 6th and 7th Edw. I. (1278), it was shown that the "*Fratres Prædicatores habent unam placeam ex dono Isabellæ comitissæ Oxon. quam dicta comitissa emit a Stephano Simeone, et aliam placeam quam dedit eis Episcopus Carleolensis; et dictus*



Episcopus emit eam cum duobus molendinis ab Henrico filio Petri, et dictus Henricus habuit eam ratione hæreditatis; quantum valet nescitur." The priory was supplied with fresh water from a spring in *Henzeseye* (doubtless Hinksey, a village about a mile to the S.) by a conduit which passed through the king's meadows: so the friars had a royal licence, May 16th, 1285, to dig in the meadows without hindrance; but they were to replace the soil, and leave the meadows in their first condition, at their own costs.

The friars obtained leave, in 1308, to quarry stone for 100ft. in length and the same in breadth, at Wheatley, in the king's soil, at a place called Charlegrave, within Shotover Forest, for the repairing of their house. By a writ of Apr. 8th, it was found on inquisition taken on the 29th, that the grant might be made without detriment. A mandate was directed, May 17th, to the justice of the forest, or his lieutenant, to permit the stone to be taken, and the royal licence was issued to the friars, July 9th, in the following year. The lands and buildings of the priory sometimes suffered severely from great floods.

Edward I. was a considerable benefactor. He bestowed, Dec. 21st, 1276, 20s. for food on St. Thomas's day; Feb. 3rd, 1276-7, six oaks in the trenches of Woodstock park for timber; on the 14th, 28s. 8d. for food; on the 21st, one good oak in the trenches for making tables; June 25th, 1277, 70s. 4½d. for three days' food; Dec. 27th, 1291, six oaks in *Pemberge* forest for repairing the stalls; and Nov. 29th, 1305, on his arrival at Oxford, 4l. 16s., by the hand of F. Thomas Athelard, for food (of 96 friars) on the 28th, 29th, and 30th. In the way of fuel, he gave, June 6th, 1276, six leafless *robora* in the trenches of Woodstock manor; Feb. 3rd, 1276-7, six oaks in the trenches of Woodstock park; May 11th, 1281, ten *robora* in Wichwood forest; June 14th, 1288, twelve leafless *robora* in Bernwood forest; Nov. 6th, 1292, six in Wichwood forest; Oct. 18th, 1298, six in Bernwood forest; July 30th, 1298, ten in Wichwood forest; Apr. 18th, 1300, ten in Bernwood forest; and Jan. 11th, 1302-3, twelve in the same. The executors of Queen Eleanor of Castile, soon after Michaelmas, 1291, gave twenty marks out of her legacies to the Friar-Preachers of Oxford, through F. William de Hotham. And the Princes Edmund and Thomas, in June, 1302, gave them 5s., for having celebrated solemn masses for their welfare.

It was Henry III. who established the pension of fifty marks a-year, paid at Michaelmas and at Easter, to the Friar-Preachers of Oxford, in aid of their maintenance, and chiefly for the sake of the students; though the first notice of this endowment we have yet seen occurs Oct. 11th, 1289, when 16l. 13s. 4d. (for a full year) was given through F. Walter de Haselfeud and F. Nicholas de Staunton, for the Michaelmas just past. This pension was transferred from the royal alma, and charged on the exchequer by letters patent of July 6th, 1304, and being renewed by each succeeding sovereign (except Edward V.) was continued down to the dissolution.

The General Chapter of the whole Order was held here at Pentecost (June 9th, etc.) 1280, and Edward I. honoured the assembly with his presence. The Master-general admitted Queen Eleanor and

her children to a spiritual participation in all the good works of the Order, and prescribed prayers for her in life and after death.<sup>1</sup> She was indeed a munificent patroness of the Friar-Preachers, and fully merited the grace thus conferred upon her. The Provincial Chapters, too, were celebrated here several times, and notably in the years 1290, 1297, and 1305. In aid of these assemblies, the king gave, in 1290, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* through F. Robert de Newmarket, for food on one of the days; July 31st, 1297, sixteen leafless *robora* in Bernwood forest, for fuel; and July 27th, 1305, 10*l.*, for food, to F. William de Pykeryng, Prior of London, through F. John de Eggescliffe, the chapter being held at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Sept. 8th).

While F. THOMAS DE JORZ was Prior of Oxford, he was appointed one of the definitors of the English province for the General Chapter to be held during the Pentecost of 1295, at Strasburg. The chancellor was ordered, Feb. 19th, to issue the writ *de orando pro rege* for the chapter, with the letters of safe-conduct for the journey. On the same day, the safe-conduct was made out for him and three companions, and was repeated, Mar. 1st, for F. Hugh de Mancester and him, and on the 26th, Mancester had 15*l.* for travelling expenses. But subsequently the chapter was put off till the following year. When F. William de Hotham, provincial, was made Archbishop of Dublin, Apr. 24th, 1296, Jorz, as Prior of Oxford, where the next Provincial Chapter had to be held, took the interim government of his brethren, and in the chapter was elected to that supreme government. He quitted the provincialship about the summer of 1304. Being in high favour with Edward I., and his confessor, he was sent, in the following year, on an embassy to the Roman Court; and Dec. 17th, was created a cardinal-priest with the title of St. Sabina. In 1310, he was commissioned by Pope Clement X. to pacify the troubles of Italy, which broke out on the election of the Emperor Henry VII. Setting out from Avignon, he had only reached Grenoble, when fatigue and the infirmities of eighty years, Dec. 13th, closed

<sup>1</sup> "Serenissime ac magnifice domine Alianore, Dei gratia regine Anglie, domine Hibernie, ducesse Aquitane, Frater Johannes fratrum ordinis predicatorum servus inutilis, salutem. Cum augmento continuo gratie salutaris, celestis providentie miseratio sic dignanter inducit ad appetitum celestium mentem vestram, ut quamvis regalibus ortam natalibus amplioris potentie gradus celsior vos attollat: de nobis cum humilia sentientes ad fratres humiles pro optinendis eisdem fiducialius recurratis, quos gratis persequimini favoribus propter Deum. Quibus debita recognitione pensatis, vobis et liberis vestris omnium missarum, orationum, predicationum, jejuniarum, abstinentiarum, vigiliarum, laborum, osterorumque bonorum, que per fratres nostros Dominum per mundum fieri dederit universum, participationem concedo tenore presentium speciale. Volo insuper, ut post decessum vestrum anime vestre fratrum totius ordinis orationibus recommendent in nostro capitulo generali, si vestri obitus ibidem fuerint nuntiati, et injungantur pro ipsis misse et orationes, sicut pro fratribus nostris defunctis fieri consuevit. Interim cum ut illorum acceleratum suffragium vobis subveniat, ad quos vestra ad Patrem migratio citius poterit pervenire, simili vobis tenore indulgeo et ordino, ut quilibet frater sacerdos de provincie Anglie unam missam, ceteri vero fratres clerici et conversi correspondentia misse suffragia pro animarum vestrarum remedio dicere teneantur. In cujus concessionis testimonium sigillum nostrum duxi presentibus apponendum. Datum Oxon. anno domini m<sup>o</sup> c<sup>o</sup> octogesimo." *Thes. cur. recept. eccl. lib. A., fol. 17b.* Rot. elemos. reg. 17, 18 Edw. I. Claus. 25 Edw. I., m. 9. Rot. exit. scac. pasch. 33 Edw. I., m. 3.

his life. At his desire, his body was conveyed next year to Oxford, and was buried by the brethren whom he had so long taught and governed, with all due honours, in the choir of this priory.

During the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. many a gift, doubtless, fell to the friars. Nicholas de Weston, a rich burgess, in 1271, gave them 10s.; Robert de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and founder of Merton College, by will, dated Mar. 29th, 1275, bequeathed ten marks to them. The bishop died Oct. 27th, 1277.

Being accounted most excellent canonists, the friars received authority from Pope Boniface VIII. (1294 to 1303) to review and correct, and then publish here most works on canon law. In the New College Library a book bears this title: "*Sextus Liber Decretalium Thomæ Abbatis*;" and at the beginning is a note: "*A.D. MCDLXXXVIII., Indictione xii., die Mercurii xix. die mensis Novembris in Ecclesia Fratrum Prædicatorum Oxon. fuit facta publicatio Sexti Libri Decretalium.*" Attached to this priory was a large library, full of books, especially those of Dominican writers; but who built it, or who were benefactors to it, does not appear. Leland says that it lay neglected towards the dissolution; he visited it about 1536, but only made note of

"*Scutum, Bedæ liber falso adscriptus,  
Frater Rowel, super libros Sententiarum.*"<sup>81</sup>

On the accession of Edward II. to the throne, the friars secured, Sept. 27th, 1307, the renewal of their annuity of fifty marks. They also obtained, May 24th, 1318, a confirmation of the grant of the bridge made in 1285, with the condition in their favour that the direct and ancient course of the stream should nowise be diverted. And Apr. 1st, 1323, they were again empowered to use the same quarry in Wheatley, for repairing their buildings.

The success of their schools and the number of their students rendered it necessary that the friars should found a large college for the elementary branches of science preparatory to the highest courses of philosophy and theology. This college they began in 1307, at King's Langley, in Hertfordshire, at their own expense and labour, but under the patronage of Edward II., who, before the end of his reign, endowed it with revenues out of the exchequer for the support of one hundred religious, and made it the richest friary in all England. And this was done mainly in honour of Sir Piers Gaveston, whose body was buried there. When this royal favourite was beheaded, June 19th, 1312, near Warwick, his corpse was carried to Oxford, and deposited above-ground in a chapel of the priory church, where every day *placebo* and *dirige* and mass were said with note (*i.e.*, sung) for his soul, whilst for their labour the friars received half a mark from the king. The corpse was guarded by two custodians, who lodged in the guest house of the convent, and kept a very hospitable table: it is interesting to notice that the prior and Master Nicholas Trivet (who was then teaching in the Dominican schools), Dec. 24th, 1314, partook of their good cheer. The body was removed, Dec. 30th

following, to be deposited in the magnificent tomb prepared for it at King's Langley.<sup>3</sup>

At this time F. THOMAS DE EVERARD was prior. He personally received the state pension of his convent. Jan. 16th, 1309-10, and the royal gift of ten marks, Mar. 4th, 1310-1, for the general chapter soon to assemble at Naples, with 40s. for the travelling expenses of the friars who carried the money to its destination. He governed his community in difficult times; for in 1311, broke out between the university and the friars grave disputes bearing on the privileges granted to the latter by the holy See, which clashed with the customs and vested rights of the former. To this quarrel concerning scholastic degrees only a passing notice is given here, as it concerned the schools, and did not directly affect the convent. Everard took part in the futile composition of the matter, made Nov. 5th, 1313, and confirmed by the king, Apr. 7th following. In 1316, he went to plead the cause before the pope, bearing letters dated Dec. 26th from the king, who all along advocated the cause of the friars. It was not till Dec. 11th, 1320, that F. John de Bristol, provincial, and F. THOMAS DE WESTWALL, Prior of Oxford, brought to an end this tedious controversy, which for nine years had been troublesome, equally to the university, the English Court and Parliament, and to the Papal Court.

To this priory probably belonged F. Robert le Moigne, though in the same document which assigns him to Oxford, he is subsequently set down for Cambridge. He received the pension of the friars from Mar. 1st, 1310-11, to May 6th, 1337. The provincial chapter assembled here on the feast of St. Augustin (Aug. 28th), 1318, towards the cost of which, the king, June 23rd, gave 15*l.*, being 100*s.* for himself, 100*s.* for his queen, and 100*s.* for their children. The same sum was given, July 18th, 1326, for the chapter again celebrated here; and Sept. 6th, a writ *De supplicatione pro rege et statu regni facienda* was issued to the capular fathers. The royal confessor, F. Robert de Duffield, might have attended, as he received, Sept. 28th, 42*s.* 7*½d.* (through his groom, John de Lancaster), for the expenses of himself, his companion, horses and grooms, in going on secret affairs of the king "usque partes Oxon."

Within four weeks of his being placed on the throne, Edward III. with his council, Feb. 17th, 1326-7, renewed the annuity of the fifty

<sup>3</sup> For the History of the priory of King's Langley, and Gaveston's exequies, See "THE RELIQUARY," vol. xix., p. 37. The bill of Thomas de London, clerk, custodian, "de exequiis factis circa corpus domini Petri de Gavaston, quondam comitis Cornub., in mauso fratrum predicatorum Oxon., mense Decembris, anno viii. [Edw. II.]" amounted, for twenty-eight days, to 15*l.* 6*½d.* It included the supply of his table with bread, beef, mutton, poultry, lark, mallard, salmon, stockfish, haddock, ray, cod, plaice, eel, pike, roach, herring, oysters, apples, nuts, rice, honey, pease, ale, wine, etc.; also hay, straw, firewood, charcoal, candles, wages, and his offerings of 2*d.* at each mass. The king had previously sent him wine, figs, and raisins. The Oxford city rentals contain these entries, 5 Edw. II. "Item, liberat. dictis fratribus Prædicat. de denariis quod expend. ultra pietance. eis dat. Vs. iiii*d.* Item, in xii. largenis vini emptis et missis fratribus Prædicatoribus, tempore quo Co'i'tas celebrare fecit pro anima D'ni Petri de Gaveston, ad ecclesiam eorum fratrum, Vs."

marks to the friars. It was regularly paid, at first through Moigne, but Oct. 15th, 1387, through F. John de Shallyngford, and after then the name of the recipient is not recorded. The friars obtained, Mar. 20th, 1385-6, a royal confirmation of the *gift* of Henry, son of Henry Fitz Peter, comprising their mills next their lands outside South Gate, with the whole pool, and all the water above and below the mills, as far as he had any right, and excepting his house on the east of the water; their whole island next the mill, between the water and their land; all the meadow on the west of the land, adjoining it on one side and the water on every other side; the whole way which he claimed towards the meadow through their land; and the quit-claim he had made them of the yearly rent of 17s. 9d., all of which they had hitherto enjoyed.

Subsequently some disputes occurred between the friars and the municipal authorities. The mayor and bailiffs, observing that it would not be to their own advantage that the friars should enjoy certain lands, long pestered them with several lawsuits, till the king, having complaint brought before him, in 1267, sent his precept to Oxford, to them and to the mayor, that they should not for the future call the friars in question about the land, but allow them henceforth to enjoy it freely. About ten years later, the floods of the Thames destroyed and damaged much on the south side of the dwelling. On the friar's application, the king, Aug. 12th, 1376, granted them 20ft. of land in breadth "*a solo (dicte habitacionis) versus filum riparie sive aque ejusdem,*" for repair of damage, and for enlargement and defence; and the same day a mandate was directed to the sheriff, escheator, or mayor and bailiffs, to make over the land in presence of townsmen. The friars accordingly marked off the portion allotted to them; but the town authorities would have taken up the stakes (in obedience to another writ which required them to remove all pools, pales, and kiddles that obstructed the stream) if another royal mandate had not been elicited, May 20th, 1377, enforcing the former writ, as the land granted did not interfere with the navigation of the river, and was manifestly necessary to prevent the danger of ruin to the house.

For the provincial chapter held here, in Aug., 1330, the king gave, July 24th, 15l. by a tally on the town of Oxford, being 100s. each for himself, his queen, and their children. No more royal donations appear on record subsequently, besides one of ten marks, Mar. 7th, 1354-5. The king gave, Mar. 3rd, 1351-2, 10l. to the Friar-Preachers of Dartford, through F. Richard, one of the friars of Oxford.

In 1370, a rebellion broke out among the students of the convent, stirred up by some real or imagined grievance against the provincial and his visitation. The provincial, F. William de Bodekisham, appealed to the secular power; and a royal mandate of May 4th, charged Mast. Robert de Sustede, LL.D., parson of Willingham, and John de Watlyngton, his sergeant-at-arms, to aid the provincial or his vicar in reducing the rebels to order and rule, to secure them a peaceable entry into the convent, and to place it at their full and free disposition; and prohibited any armed assistance to be rendered to the insurgents from without, under pain of the loss of the arms and incar-

ceration for any who abetted them. The names of the seventeen recalcitrant friars show that five were foreigners: John de Chesham, Adam de Styvele, John Banastre, Henry de Saxonia, Henry de Glovernia, John Wycombe, John Cherdyslee, Thomas Fairford, Nicholas Maydenbethe, John Staundon, Lupus de Ispania, Facinus de Janua, Fortanerius de Candareru, Richard Lowe, Egbert de Dacia, Thomas Sharpmor, and John Lynlowe. The *barring-out* probably soon collapsed.

The presence of foreigners among the religious of various orders was regarded with a very jealous eye by the government, especially in the time of war. The royal council, Oct. 18th, 1373, commanded the prior and convent to remove from among them, many strangers, who, it was alleged, under pretence of being friars, and under colour of studying in the university, were really spying out the country, and giving information to the enemy; nor were they or the like to be admitted again, till they had been examined and licensed by the council. It was suspected that some English friars had suggested this measure; and the master-general of the order appointed a commissioner to investigate the matter, and punish those who had untruly denounced their brethren. But the royal council frustrated this measure by a writ of Aug. 25th following, whereby it was declared to F. Stephen Coulyngs, that he or any other, who should punish a friar of the kingdom, by visitation, commission or otherwise, openly or secretly, should be treated as a rebel, and made an enduring example for all other friars; and of this he was to acquaint the master-general as soon as possible.

Durandus de Bugwell, in 1352, bequeathed to the friars a messuage in the street called Grandpont, by which was the access to their hospitium; but Alice, his wife, should have the use of it during her life. The friars also had a rent of 40s. from Durham College, but how or when given does not appear. Elizabeth de Bohun, countess of Northampton, May 31st, 1356, bequeathed 100 marks, two whole vestments with two old copes appertaining, two cloths of gold of one suit, and one chalice. In 1361, William de Malmsbury, a burgess, left the friars 20s.; John de Bereford, several times mayor of Oxford, left them 13s. 4d.; and, in the same year, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, by will dated Oct. 10th, and proved Oct. 20th, bequeathed 10l. to these friars. Thomas Golafrey, esq. (son of John Golafrey, of Fyfield, in co. Berks, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John de Fyfield, esq.) whom Wood styles the friars' kind Meeenas, being a great benefactor to them and their church, died at Radley, near Abington, in Aug., 1378, and was buried with the greatest honour in their church. He married Margaret, widow of . . . Parker, of Radley, daughter to Thomas Foxley, and sister to Sir John Foxley, of co. Berks., knt.; and had issue, John, who married (1), Lady Brun, and (2), Lady Inglefield, but died s.p. at Fyfield, Feb. 23rd, 1441, and was there buried. Stephen de Valle, or Wale, bishop of Meath, closed his life at Oxford, Nov. 10th, 1379, and was likewise buried in this church of the Dominicans. In 1395, Richard de Garaford, buried in their churchyard, left money and goods. The Nuns of Godstow were bound by deed to give every week alternately to the Friar-



preachers and Friar-minors of Oxford, fourteen loaves of the best leaven, to the value of 8*d.* a-week, for the soul of Roger Wittell. Also the Nuns gave to each house of the four orders of friars here, 8*s.* 4*d.* a year; and in the time of Lent, a peck of oatmeal and a peck of pease, to the value altogether of 20*s.* in common years.

For three years after the death of Edward III. the friars ceased to receive their state-pension; as the annuity of fifty marks was not renewed till May 15th, 1380. They had a royal confirmation, Feb. 8th, 1382-3, of the grant of the river-bank, made in Aug. 1376. A royal writ, July 12th, 1396, commanded the prior to remove from the convent, with all speed, and under pain of forfeiture of life and members, all those students who were not living according to the accustomed "obedience" of the community. For of late, the master-general had granted to many such, exoneration from the "obedience," private chambers, easements, liberties and privileges, under pretext of which they withdrew themselves from the life in common and from the choir-services, to the prejudice in life and after death of the royal and noble and other donors, who were founders and benefactors, so that in zeal for Divine worship and against innovations, this measure was adopted. It is true, that about this time, the master-general, Raymund of Capua, exempted individually many masters and students from those incessant duties and offices of monastic routine, which clashed with graver studies, and in favour of such exchanged the publicity of the common dormitory for the privacy of a cell. This master-general arranged much for the advantage of the students here. Moreover he appointed, Sept. 15th, 1397, F. John Bromyard to be vicar of the visitation of Oxford. Next day, he made F. John Thesham, S.T.M., vicar of the convent "in capitibus et in membris," and granted a dispensation that he might be elected prior in any convent of the province, notwithstanding any disability to the contrary: and he declared to be null, or revoked the penalty inflicted by the last provincial chapter on the native friars of this house, because they had not admitted to the election of the companion to accompany the prior to that chapter, those who had been sent hither by the chapter under F. Thomas Palmer. F. THOMAS LUCAS, who was prior in 1398, had probably ceased at this time; whether Thresham succeeded him, records do not show. F. Thomas Stanle had the master's license, Jan. 21st, 1398-9, to go to the papal court, to expedite certain matters for the convent of Oxford, on condition that he attempted no other business touching the order or other persons, otherwise he should be punished as if he had gone without leave.

The priory of Oxford was the head house of one of the four visitations (called also vicariates, or *nationes*) into which the Dominican province of England and Wales was divided. The visitation of Oxford included Wales, and the ancient dioceses of Lincoln, Coventry and Lichfield, Worcester, Salisbury, Bath and Wells, and Exeter. Subsequently a fifth visitation, centred at Exeter, was established, which cut off the last two dioceses from Oxford.

(To be continued.)

## NOTES ON DERBYSHIRE MSS. IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD.

BY THE REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A.

DERBYSHIRE has been singularly unfortunate in having had no good and complete county history hitherto, notwithstanding that its lovely scenery, historical associations, and ancient families, give it a very high place in the rank of counties. It is to be hoped that this great want will yet be supplied, and that Mr. Ll. Jewitt's long-promised History of Derbyshire may yet become an accomplished fact. No good county history could possibly be prepared without a thorough search being made amongst the documents in the Public Record Office, and our great national libraries. Being in some measure conversant with the documents in the Bodleian Library, I have thought that a list of the Derbyshire MSS. in that Library would perhaps be useful to some at least of the readers of the "*RELICUARY*" who may be engaged upon local histories, and, therefore, I have prepared the following:—

### DODSWORTH MSS.

- XXXIX., f. 79—88. *Nomina Villarum et hamelotorum de aut infra honorem de Tutbury, Altum Peccum, et Castle Donington cum membris in com. Stafford, Derby, Notting', Leicestrie, et Warwic', &c.* f. 186-7. Notes of family of Vernon, &c.
- XLI. f. 70—85. Collections relating to the family of Roper, of Heanor, in Derbyshire.
- LVII. Collections from the Inquisitions at the Tower relating to the co. Derby, 82 Hen. III. to 1 Rich. III.
- LXVI., f. 69—75: The genealogy of Boby, vulgo Botheby, and Paynel, by Robert Sanderson, B.D., 1682.
- LXXXII., f. 87. Descent of Port, of Etwall. f. 41—43. Collections re family of Vernon. f. 43—59. Church notes for cos. Derby and Notts.; by Saint Loe Kniveton. f. 45. Extracts from the register book of the Abbey of Darley.
- CXXXII. Collections of Feudal Tenures in cos. Nottingham and Derby, viz., *Testa de Nevill*; *De serjantiis arrentatis per Rob. de Passelewe*; *Rotulus de dominabus, &c.*; *Rotulus de inquisitionibus, &c.*; knights' fees and advowsons of Edmund Plantagenet; fees of Henry, Earl of Lancaster; *Nomina villarum*; *Placita de quo warranto*; Descents, &c.
- CXXXIV. Collections out of Records for cos. Notts. and Derby, viz., from fines, chartæ, placita, inquisitions, paket and close rolls, &c.

### ASHMOLE MSS.

174. Verses found in an earthen pot in a barrow in Derbyshire, with notes. f. 495. Letter to Mr. John Stansbey, relating an account of a terrible storm at Stafford and Derby, dated 9th Dec., 1662. f. 468.
184. Astrological calculation about the storming of Derby by Prince Rupert, April, 1645.
429. Philip Kinder's historical, theological, astrological, and miscellaneous collections. 57 leaves.



788. Philip Kinder's miscellaneous tracts, observations, letters, and poems, 210 leaves, including genealogy of the Kynder family, ff. 163—166, and "Historie of Darby-shire," ff. 190b—204, and 208—210b, and tables for "Dialls by logarithmical calculations for Nottingham and Darby," f. 206.
798. Collections for "Leicester and Darby-sheire," including descent of Robert Eyre, f. 15; Flower and Glover's Visitation of co. Derby, 1569, ff. 18—45; Pedigres of Birde, of co. Derby. f. 54.
816. Catalogue of Knights elected for cos. Derby and Notts. from 26 Edw. I. ff. 26b—28b. Catalogue showing the year of each king in which the Boroughs of Derby and Nott. elected burgesses. f. 29. List of writs to pay expenses of knights of the shire and burgesses, for cos. Derby and Notts., for coming to Parliament. ff. 29b—33. Catalogue of the Parliaments, places, and years to which cos. Derby and Notts. sent knights. f. 33b. Catalogue of names of burgesses elected by townes of Nott. and Derby, &c. f. 34. Catalogue of all the abbots, masters, and priors of religious orders, to whom writs of summons issued, from 49 Hen. III. to 23 Ed. IV, for Derbyshire and Notts. f. 36b. List of Sheriffs of Derby and Notts. f. 38. Eminent persons and benefactors in Derbyshire. ff. 39b, 40. Catalogue of gentry of cos. Derby and Notts., 1488. f. 42b. Manlove's verses, containing the technical terms of the Derbyshire miners. f. 43b. Names of knights and burgesses for cos. Derby and Notts., 1640, 1652, 1654, 1656, and 1661. f. 44.
886. Parentage and blazon of arms of Jane Collins, wife of Edmond West, of Darley Abbey. f. 363, Glover's bill of expenses for the funeral of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, and the painter's bill. ff. 437—441.
839. Names of monasteries in Derbyshire, &c., f. 82b.
848. Ancient charters, *re* Derbyshire, from Duchy of Lancaster Registry. f. 63b.
854. Ashmole's Inscriptions and Arms in the churches of Derbyshire, including Morley, Ashbourne; Derby, St. Werburgh and All Saints; Castleton, Tissington, Bakewell, Hathersich, Staley, Chesterfield, Heanor, Ilkeston, Risley, Dale, Wilne, Wellesley. ff. 1—86.
858. Grants of Arms. ff. 153 *et seq.* [These have already been recorded in the "RELIQUARY."]
866. Collections for a Feudal History of England, &c. Derbyshire. ff. 59—61.
1115. Notes of customs called *Brokesylver* and *Woodsylver*, 18 Hen. VII., and of lead-ore called *Brinedishet*, 1—2 Hen. VII.; accounts of Gt. Peak. f. 245.
1136. Ashmole's notes about brazen ax-heads found in Derbyshire in 1662 and 1658. f. 169.
1187. Ashmole's "Noates in my Peake Journey, 1652," with notices of remarkable words. f. 145—147.
1138. Seals of arms of the knights and gentry of Derbyshire. ff. 58, 62, and 65.

1468. Epitaph in All Saints, Derby. f. 2.

1521 and 1527. Lands of the Church of Lichfield in co. Derby, &c.

#### RAWLINSON MSS.

A. 82. 609. Letter from the Commissioners for the county to Thurloe, 17th Nov. 1655.

B. 103. 244. Arms of Derbyshire families.

B. 809. 32b—38b. Entries of grants and transfers of land, temp. Elizabeth and James I., in co. Derby.

B. 461. 8. Carta Rog., 1861, *re* Darley Abbey.

B. 464. 7. Epitaph of John Lawe, at Derby.

C. 134. Docket Book of grants of pensions to members of suppressed monasteries, &c., in co. Derby, &c.; relates to Darley Abbey, monastery at Derby, Guild of Holy Trinity in All Saints' Parish, Derby, and St. Nicholas' Chantry, in St. Peter's Parish, Derby, &c.

C. 452. 180—184, 189b. Calendar of prisoners at the Derbyshire Assizes, 1784.

C. 788. Itinerary through Derbyshire, &c., in 1709, including description of Chatsworth and the Peak Caverns. ff. 34—54.

Most of the remaining Rawlinson MSS. are at present unindexed.

#### TANNER MSS.

181. f. 88. Letter from Bp. Hacket to Abp. Sheldon, 19th April, 1669, as to Nonconformity in the county.

#### WOOD MSS.

F. 38 (8495) contains some Derbyshire pedigrees, including Curzon, Dethick, Fyre, Bagshaw, Fitzherbert, Zouch, &c., &c.

#### GOUGH MSS. DERBY.

1. Register of the Abbey of Darley. ff. 21.

2. Inventory of the goods of Peter Frecheville, Esq., of Stavlay, 22nd Feb. 1581.

3. Five parchment rolls, with seals—

i. Clerical Subsidy, 7 James I., 1609. Hundreds of Scarsdale and High Peak.

ii. Lay Subsidy, 7 James I., Hundred of Scarsdale.

iii. Inquisition concerning same Aid

iv. Rate of composition for an Aid, 10 James I., 1612. Hundred of Scarsdale.

v. Inquisition concerning same aid.

#### GOUGH NICHOLS MSS.

2. Gough's Tour in Derbyshire.

#### CHARTERS.

There are about a dozen Derbyshire Charters in the Bodleian Library, relating to the following places:—Codnor, Haynor, Loscoe, Langley, Milnehay, Derby, Kalfdon, Le Dale, Measham, Repingdon, and Winster, and the Honour of Peveril.

IN QUEEN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY, MS. XCI. contains Visitation of Derbyshire in 1611, with arms in trick. Also arms of gentlemen in co. Derby and Nottingham, 1569; list of the hundreds in Derbyshire; and index of names. It is a folio volume of 17th century.

## PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

*(Concluded from page 120.)*

## Tully

10. Arctophilax vulgò qui dicitur esse Boötes  
 Quod quasi temone adjunctum præ se quatit Arcton  
 ————— subter præcordia fixa tenetur  
 Stella micans radijs Arcturus nomine claro.  
 cætera desiderantur

## Cæsar

Inde Helicen sequitur senior, baculoq' minatus  
 Se velle Arctophilax, bracionum munera Cæcus  
 Icarus, ereptam pensavit munere ripam.  
 Non illa obscurum caput est non tristia membra.

Engonasin, Geniculator—a man upon his bended knee, under his left  
 foote numb, 3. magn. 3. distant from y<sup>e</sup> Tropick of Cancer 30 gr.

## M. Tully

7. ————— id autem caput  
 Attingens defessa velut mærentis imago  
 Vertitur —————  
 Engonasin vocitant, genibus quod nixa feratur.

## J: Cæsar

Haud procul effigies indè est defecta labore,  
 Non illi nomen, non magni causa laboris :  
 Dextro namq' genu nixus, diversaq' tendens  
 Brachia, suppliciter pansis ad numina palmis  
 Serpentis capiti figit vestigia sæva.

[fo. 228.]

Insertions to y<sup>e</sup> Prolusion.

Place this § VII. sect. 2. after y<sup>e</sup> first clause of Cæsar. p. 196b.

For the word ABORIGINES give me leave gentle reader to be  
 your vocabularyre to give y<sup>e</sup> intergretation from y<sup>e</sup> Orientall sages Brachmans  
 & Gymnosophist.

In y<sup>e</sup> non-age of y<sup>e</sup> world, there was plentie of Balmy unctuous spirituall  
 matter, w<sup>ch</sup> were pure efflorences, & p<sup>er</sup> vehicles of life into w<sup>ch</sup> soules  
 might descend. The Præxistent Soule w<sup>ch</sup> was created y<sup>e</sup> same day y<sup>t</sup>  
 light & y<sup>e</sup> Angells were created, gathering considerable p<sup>or</sup>tions of  
 tenuious vapors, w<sup>ch</sup> descending in a christaline liquor, & moulding w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup>  
 refined part of y<sup>e</sup> modified earth, does compose y<sup>t</sup> genital matter præpared  
 in y<sup>e</sup> bodie of y<sup>e</sup> Animal. This soule y<sup>t</sup> is suteable to such a bodie, either  
 by meere naturall congruitie, or y<sup>e</sup> disposition of y<sup>e</sup> spiritt of nature  
 p<sup>ro</sup>viding y<sup>e</sup> whole matter of y<sup>e</sup> Universe, & exercising a plastick power

according to y<sup>e</sup> sundrie prædispositions, or some more spontaneous Agent, either is attracted, or hath a mission into this p<sup>r</sup>pared Mansion. The calme & gentle ayre attending w<sup>th</sup> his saline spirituous humiditie is p<sup>r</sup>pitious to this kinder incoation of life. And thus y<sup>e</sup> bodie & y<sup>e</sup> soule have fine children or babies play in their first caresses or congratulations: The soule at hide & seek Apodidraseinda in y<sup>e</sup> state of silence or insensibilitie; the Bodie at Blind-mans Buff Myinda to catch whom he can; And thus are these Terræ filij, these Aborigines yong sonns of y<sup>e</sup> earth generated; as we see dayly severall Insects, worms, and flies to increase w<sup>th</sup>out helpe of p<sup>r</sup>creation. This I have abstracted from Lux orientalis an Anonymus, a fine peece, I confess, of a night Land-scape to feede an amused fancie: But wee have an other search translated from my Eugenia. an. m. 2000.

In y<sup>e</sup> beginning there was one & y<sup>e</sup> same face of things w<sup>ch</sup> rightly severed the vliginous & earthly part by reason of his weight did challenge y<sup>e</sup> lower order of y<sup>e</sup> world; From hence y<sup>e</sup> rigour of y<sup>e</sup> night, & ambient ayre did p<sup>r</sup>duce a certaine moisture, w<sup>ch</sup> beeing tumified by y<sup>e</sup> heate of y<sup>e</sup> sunn did move to putrifaction beeing clad in a tender filme or skin: This by a geniall heate beeing broaken or opened, w<sup>th</sup> maturitie of parturition, delivered man; to whom ye howres handmaids of y<sup>e</sup> sunn & keepers of celestiaall ayre were assistants to Lucina: for y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> terrestriall matter is as easely formed into y<sup>e</sup> living shapes of Animalls, by y<sup>e</sup> powerfull impression of y<sup>e</sup> imagination of y<sup>e</sup> sunn & starrs, as y<sup>e</sup> Embrio in y<sup>e</sup> whomb by y<sup>e</sup> fancie of y<sup>e</sup> mother. Here upon came y<sup>e</sup> fables of Terra, Nox, Sol, Æther, & Chaos, & y<sup>e</sup> the black-wing'd night hatched y<sup>e</sup> first egg under y<sup>e</sup> wind saies Aristophanes

Τίτκει πρῶτιστον ὑπνέμιον Νύξ ἡ μελανόπτερος ὥδον

But here begins y<sup>e</sup> great dispute betwixt y<sup>e</sup> frigid Scythian & torrid African, who shal have y<sup>e</sup> prioritie of tyme & be y<sup>e</sup> elder brother. The Scythian thus pleades for him selfe. Either, if there were an universall deluge from the beginning w<sup>ch</sup> overwhelmed y<sup>e</sup> surface of y<sup>e</sup> earth, They challenge prioritie of production where that part of y<sup>e</sup> earth is drie, & y<sup>e</sup> waters running down from thence, y<sup>e</sup> part will appeare to be y<sup>e</sup> highest: but y<sup>e</sup> Scythian is higher then all y<sup>e</sup> earth besides, may be p<sup>r</sup>ved, bycause y<sup>e</sup> rivers haveing their springs there doe flow w<sup>th</sup> a rapid force into y<sup>e</sup> Ægyptian sea. But if they contend y<sup>e</sup> world to have putt of her fierie exuvia<sup>es</sup>, The Northern parts of Scithia aëquestred from y<sup>e</sup> fire did first putt on her hoarie frees, spangled & glazed w<sup>th</sup> ice.

[fo. 208 b.]

The African on y<sup>e</sup> contrarie argues thus, armed w<sup>th</sup> this conjecture. That the African soile, by reason of y<sup>e</sup> sunns p<sup>r</sup>pinguitie, did begin to wax warme before all other lands, where upon it happened y<sup>e</sup> out of y<sup>e</sup> first temper of heate & moisture man himselfe was p<sup>r</sup>created; adding w<sup>th</sup> all, y<sup>e</sup> by right men were there educated, where neither y<sup>e</sup> flagrant heate nor y<sup>e</sup> benumbing could should be obnoxious to y<sup>e</sup> inhabitants. To this y<sup>e</sup> Scythian, He denies y<sup>e</sup> temperament of heaven to be an argument of Antiquite: For according to y<sup>e</sup> condition of y<sup>e</sup> Region, & patience of y<sup>e</sup> place, y<sup>e</sup> severall kinds of creatures are aptly buried, hereupon y<sup>e</sup> Scythian who hath a sharper heaven, have more vigorous hardned bodies, & witts & nclinations more sharpe & acute. For those Masculine p<sup>r</sup>ductions w<sup>ch</sup> were

exposed to ayre, & not looped up in delicacie & effeminacie (w<sup>ch</sup> by habitt wee have now contracted) will feelee noe more inconvenience then y<sup>e</sup> yong frie of fish doe from y<sup>e</sup> couldness of water they are spawned in, or certaine worms y<sup>t</sup> are bred in snow w<sup>thout</sup> y<sup>e</sup> helpe of procreation. The Inhabitants account y<sup>e</sup> Mountaine Caucasus y<sup>e</sup> holy habitation of y<sup>e</sup> Gods, as all other hills are *ὄχημα Θεῶν*.

And if y<sup>e</sup> Scithian hath wonn y<sup>e</sup> prize, well may Darby-sh: putt in & challenge the birth-right of Primogeniture before all England, whose sublime immense Mountaynes may vie w<sup>th</sup> Caucasus & Taurus in theire transcendent qualifications.

Thus those y<sup>t</sup> have a mind to prævaricate may dally and play idles by w<sup>th</sup> the Philosophers or run mad w<sup>th</sup> reason, but wee have learn't better things.

*Βλέπετε μὴ τις ὑμᾶς ἔσται ὁ συλαγωγῶν διὰ τῆς φιλοσοφίας καὶ κενῆς ἀπάτης, κατὰ τὴν παράδοσιν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, κατὰ τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου, καὶ οὐ κατὰ Χριστόν. Κολ. Β'. 8.*

But after these long travells I return to Darby-sh:—Strabo [p. 196 b.]

Finished Febr. 20.—63. 4. h. Frid.

Add yett this y<sup>e</sup> Gentleman §VII. sect. 10. p. 197.A. or 201.A. Hould! I will be something better then my word, whereas I referred y<sup>e</sup> nobilitie & gentrie to an other place I will here give you his picture: But it is y<sup>e</sup> first sitting delineated meerly w<sup>th</sup> chalke, The second sitting p'haps may give better satisfaction in colours; although I know he will admitt his owne commendations w<sup>th</sup> tenderness when I shal point at his individuall person.

§ VII. sect. 10. subsect. 1. a gentleman, his carriage. 2. His apparell. 3. his sports. 4. his discourse. 5. his reservations. 6. his writings. 7. his valour. 8. his howsekeeping. 9. Religion. 10. his fortunes. 11. his foiles. 12. application or Prostatie.

1. For his Carriage he is nothing sublime & tumerous in his look & gesture; yett you shal find a kind of Grandure in his ayre & garbe. You may rather say y<sup>t</sup> natures bounteous favours are distributed & signally stampd in his face language & actions. You may find all y<sup>e</sup> ages of man in true p'fection accumbl'd & modulated in him. The Innocencie of Infancie, the ayre & charms of youth, puisa'se of y<sup>e</sup> middle age, & prudence of y<sup>e</sup> aged. his bodie is in y<sup>t</sup> symmetrie y<sup>t</sup> he hath noe shew of age save onely of experience & authoritie. He does feede expectation but not deceave it, his best actions leave an appetite & hopes of a greater. In short y<sup>e</sup> dinted Graces shines & smiles in every part of him, leaving all imitat on in Idleness, & only taking up admiration.

2. His apparrell is not slovenly, neither vaine wanton gorgeous or affected; but decent & grave, & in these constant and frugall. His garments doe not twine about his body, like y<sup>e</sup> jvie aboute y<sup>e</sup> oake, w<sup>ch</sup> may sink away his estate. His delight is a home-spunn freeze or russett of his owne wool, noething inferior to y<sup>e</sup> Spanish. Not gaudie & garnished w<sup>th</sup> vary-diversie-colour'd ribands, for he seeks not himselfe abroad in y<sup>e</sup> peoples gaze & acclamations, but in his owne bosome & bottoms.

3. His sports & recreations Horses & Hounds, & Hawkes, but these

rather to keepe his servants in action, & enable them to more manly & martiall exploits, & cheefly to give a blind to y<sup>e</sup> easie world not to pry & enquire into his more solid contemplations. And he can runn after a peece of Wood after y<sup>e</sup> french mode, & crie rubb runn & dash at a paire of bowles; but this like a politique conserve or cordiall, to conforme, & to p<sup>r</sup>serve y<sup>e</sup> conversation of his friend.

4. His Discourse sober yet ingenuous; masculine & nervous, yett sweete & winning his words not elect, but readie & naturall emanations from his Genius, not a word w<sup>th</sup>out an Emphasie. His expressions not wandering & confused, but close & usefull, noe expletive particle of an oath damma & Ramma to fill up y<sup>e</sup> Chasma in his delivery. He continues without either loosing himselfe, or straying from his subject, all flowing w<sup>th</sup> a certaine equall facilitie; w<sup>th</sup> his well p<sup>r</sup>portion'd breathings & accents placed at y<sup>e</sup> best advantage. He has noe faint imperfect, obscure or sordid jeere, noe rapsodie of swelling terms, slight allusions or distorted Allegories, He is not spinous & harsh in his rep<sup>r</sup>ensions or oppositions. In jest he hath a sweete urbanitie mildly to stroake him y<sup>t</sup> lends an eare unto him. His elocution is varied many waies, but yet p<sup>r</sup>etually nourished, his circumstances throwne into such periods turns & stopps incircled one w<sup>th</sup>in an other winding w<sup>th</sup> his periphrase in equall stepps to y<sup>e</sup> summative of complacencie, y<sup>t</sup> by an occult artifice he insinuates into y<sup>e</sup> affection of him y<sup>t</sup> hears him conquers him, & by these easie accesses puttts himselfe into full possession of him.

[fo. 209 b.]

5. In his reservations & retirements, you shal find amarus amazements, y<sup>e</sup> u shal find his understanding unclouded, his affections unbiassed, his will incorrupted. His studies are true Histories, sound politiques grave moralls, these are his galleries where he walks and recreates himselfe. He looks upon y<sup>e</sup> Sciences as soe many Mercuries or Land-marks from them to take direction w<sup>ch</sup> way to follow. He will tast of Poetrie & Romances, balladines & comedians like a salad or sauce to make him relish his more solid meates y<sup>e</sup> better; but rather declines these lighter & ayerie studies. For Hyper-metaphisicks he will not spend his time in cracking deafe nutts, nor learne y<sup>e</sup> art of elaborate canting. Atoms, the Præexistence, immission or traduction of soules, the Caball, The Circulation of blood, & lower world, magnetisme & effluxions y<sup>e</sup> last leafe in natures booke to be revold; These sublime speculations sometymes calls him to a scrutinie, but leaves him in a skeptisme, he will not long tyre upon this plumage, only to sharpen his stomach: He soares above immortalitie & æternitie are the soule & essence of his contemplations. Generous passions makes him breath illustrious things, & next to a divine inspiration. He hath a stock of judgment & elevation of spiritt even to a prodigie. He is y<sup>e</sup> head of his cuntry, true! in him are plac'd y<sup>e</sup> eye eare & organs of unstanding & judgment, all y<sup>e</sup> bodie of y<sup>e</sup> cuntry is linked to him, since by y<sup>e</sup> least motion of hand, or accent of his voice it moveth into posture of obedience.

6. A weaker expression may call his writings a florid & a flowing stile, his conceptions high & full of courage, noe rattle of disordered notions & faintless observations to be seene, & press further y<sup>t</sup> he links together two things rarely sociable, ornament & soliditie. But these are but starved Eulogies; If you read him you shall read in characters of

gould & light y<sup>e</sup> will of y<sup>e</sup> Gods, & that he hath seal'd ye Pyramis of Elegancie, & drawne the ladder after him, & only left dispaire of imitation, & amazement to gaze & dazle after him, where there is noe terme of prospect but y<sup>e</sup> weakness of y<sup>e</sup> eye.

7. Valour—He scornes in single combate to make his private enimie his equall & come to competition; neither will he efface y<sup>e</sup> image of his maker. And yet he does not think y<sup>e</sup> virtue is utterly unlawfull herin, either bycause it hath fewer wittnesses, or y<sup>e</sup> it may cause a tergiversation. He may p'chance once or twice (if I may say upon necessaite) hazard his p'son; but after not expose himselfe to every danger; And in this Act or scene Resolution & fortune are his seconds. But in his Sovereignes cause he will appeale to y<sup>e</sup> greatness of his hand & point of sword: And in this he hath a spirit above y<sup>e</sup> reach of swords & mouth of Cannon, & a soule not to be braved w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> horrors of y<sup>e</sup> grave.

8. For Howskkeeping—His servants yeilds him a blind obedience. He præfers his porter *Discretion* to be usher of y<sup>e</sup> Hall, & places in his office *Indistinction*. The usher for decencie he hath translated to be overseer of his dining roome, & the other he hath exalted to his upper galleries to surway for ornament & elegancie, where you may expatiate w<sup>th</sup> delight & exstacie, where his complices are cemented w<sup>th</sup> cordiall affections. Over theire heads are Laurells entwined to nake a crowne consecrate to ease, rest, repose content and Happiness. For other offices *Hospitalitie* is his Howsekeeper, *Charitie* his treasurer, *Prudence* his steward, *Pietie* is mistress of y<sup>e</sup> house, in whose eyes are a charming modest & compassionate ayre. Loyaltie & Chastetie waiting woemen Ladies of attendance, & Moralitie chambermaid to keepe all cleane. Nature in this edifice found y<sup>e</sup> Materialls, Education fram'd ye structure & Providence built & p'serves y<sup>e</sup> Magazine.

9. His estate—He levells his desires to his fortunes, & he hath every-thing bycause he hath what he desires. He desires not to be Fortunes Favorite, because he see's most undeserving men as much in favour as himselfe. Al y<sup>e</sup> favours fortune ever granted him were forced from her by his virtue. He looks not upon his prosperitie as a reward, but an Instigatiss to better & greater things; He looks upon his honour not as an inheritance, but as his purchase. If he be banished, ignorance may make him an exile at home, but abroad he can be banished but to y<sup>e</sup> p'cints of fame, & confines of immortalitye. To conclude he is master of y<sup>e</sup> universe, & his owne man, & soe much more then a man, y<sup>e</sup> he is no less then himselfe.

10. For his religion he weighs every branch of it in y<sup>e</sup> ballance of y<sup>e</sup> sanctuarie, yet sometymes will admit y<sup>e</sup> scales & weights of Antiquitie & consent if they have y<sup>e</sup> roiall seale & stamp. He is directed rather by his mother y<sup>e</sup> church, then disciplined by prating drie-nurses, that delude y<sup>e</sup> child w<sup>th</sup> prettie tales, & terrifie him w<sup>th</sup> Hobgoblins. He is precise in effect, but sociable in shew; he hath God sparingly in his mouth, but abundantly in his hart. Humilitie, charitie, & puritie are y<sup>e</sup> three branches of his divine life & deeply rooted in faith.

11. I do not here exhibite him a spotless fl eece of snow altogether pellucide & cristalline devoid of all stains & tinctures; He has some foiles & blacks to sett out his lustre, some slips he hath w<sup>ch</sup> may pass for a



Politique treacle, passions he hath, or else he had no rule & empire, noe he were not a man ; but does governe his passions to distinguish him from a Brute.

12. This I confess is Xenophons Cyrus, not altogether written to y<sup>e</sup> truth, but is framed as an exemplar of a Reall Gentleman, & deserves ye credit of imitation. As much to shew what he should be as what he is, rather to instruct then define. That looking upon this picture he may be like y<sup>e</sup> Æthiopian ladie, who haveing an Alabaster statue in her chamber conceived a faire white Infant ; This Image may strike y<sup>e</sup> Imagination to conceive y<sup>e</sup> same, or as a Mirrour in y<sup>e</sup> riddle, w<sup>ch</sup> serves to correct y<sup>e</sup> faults of others, yet knowes not them ; w<sup>ch</sup> is dumb, & yett gives counsell, w<sup>ch</sup> when in y<sup>e</sup> right is not beleevved, but when it flatters is alwaies credited, & is multiplied by his destruction.

For my part I shal easely admitt y<sup>t</sup> friendly error in him y<sup>t</sup> flatters me, & in y<sup>e</sup> love I beare my selfe, I shall rather caress then quarell w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>t</sup> Rivall y<sup>t</sup> loves me.

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My task is now done ; I have transcribed for the benefit of the readers of the "RELIQUARY" the whole of Philipp Kynder's MS. "Historie of Darby-shire." I have thought it better to give it in the exact order in which it stands in Ashmole MS. 788, rather than put the numerous "Insertions" in their proper places. Part of the writing was much faded, and the ink has run ; still by patient effort I have succeeded in deciphering the whole.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A.

Oxford, 9th September, 1882.

## ON PUNS AND REBUSES IN HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRÉ.

CHARLES LAMB entitled one of his charming essays, "The Praise of Chimney Sweepers," and perhaps the present paper would be appropriately headed, "The Praise of Punsters," as the writer honestly confesses he has a delight in, and respect for, puns, whether they come in the form of words, or are materialised into rebuses.

Punning is venerable in its antiquity, universal in its practise, and indulged in alike by poets, saints, and sages, in all ages and in all countries; and even the oft-quoted saying of the ponderous Johnson has not destroyed, though it has brought the art into some disrepute. Puns have been made on very serious occasions, for be it spoken with all reverence, What is the text in the Gospel? "Thou art Peter, &c;" but a complete and elegant pun. Both Catholic and Protestant must be agreed upon this view of it, however they may differ as to its doctrinal import, and may we not ascribe the conversion of our Saxon forefathers to the string of puns, which rose irrepressible to the lips of S. Gregory, when he beheld the English youths at Rome? Rebuses, as well as puns, were not unknown in ancient Italy; for, in the Via Appia, Rome, is a tomb still existing, that of a certain Publius, Decumius, *Philomusus*, which has on it two well executed bas-reliefs of mice.

A quaint story is told of the ambitious Earl Godwin, and of the way in which he obtained the Manor of Bosham, in Sussex, then in the hands of the Archbishop Agilnotus. Meeting this prelate one day, he, as was customary with all Catholics, begged the bishops' blessing, with the words, "Da mihi Boseam." The archbishop immediately gave him the kiss of peace, supposing Godwin to have said, "Da mihi baseam," "Give me the kiss." The earl forthwith turned round to his followers, and called them to witness that he had been presented with the lands of Bosham, and which he henceforth held by force of arms.

Tragic events appear to have been occasionally associated with equivoques, as witness the order said to have been given to the murderers of Edward II., by Bishop Adam de Orleton, "*Edvardum occidere nolite timere bonum est*," which reads either, "Do not fear to kill Edward; it is a good thing"; or, "Do not kill Edward; to fear is a good thing."

The emblems of the saints were often punning allusions to their names, as the lamb of Agnes, the horn of Cornelius, and the scythe of Sithewell, or Sidwell; whilst S. Olave, in Latin *Holofus*, has for symbol a whole loaf; this last is certainly very atrocious, though scarcely more so than the following, culled from the pages of the immortal Shakespeare. First let one be taken from *Julius Cæsar* (Act i. Sc. ii.), where Cassius says—"Now, it is *Rome* indeed, and room enough."

In the "Secound Part of Henry VI." (Act iii. Sc. i.), we find another pun on the name of the celestial city.

*Gloster.* Thou art reverend, touching thy spiritual function, not thy natural life.

*Winchester.* This, *Rome* shall remedy.

*Gloster.* Roam thither, then.

Some editions of the poet's works have, "*Go* thither, then," which destroys the play upon words intended by the author.

A third example of the Swan of Avon's puns is to be found in "*The Merchant of Venice*" (Act iii. Sc. vi.), where Lancelot delivers himself as follows:—

*Lan.* It is *much* that the *Moor* should be *more* than reason, but if she be less than an honest woman she is indeed *more* than I took her for.

The writers of the Elizabethan and Carolian times abound with puns, and in their religious works carried the practice, to what would now be rightly considered, an unwarrantable and profane extent; even the devout Herbert was not free from blame in this respect.

Not only did our ancestors pun during their lives, but endeavoured, as much as possible, to convey the idea that they would do so in the world to come, for many of their epitaphs are replete with puns; thus, the inscription on Bishop Longland, at Lincoln Cathedral, runs as follows:—"Longa terra men surum ejus Dominus dedit;" and Judge Monson, founder of the Grammar School in the same city, has the legend:—"Quem tegit hoc mamor si forte requiris amice Lunam cum Phæbo jungito nomen habes."

The 16th and 17th centuries supply many examples in our own tongue, of which two will probably suffice. One on a certain Anthony Cooke, who died on Easter Monday, 1613, concludes thus:—

"AT THE DYE SACRIFICE OF THE PASCALL LAMBE

APRILL HAD EAGHTE PAYS WEpte IN SHOWERS THE SAME

LEANE HUNGry DEATHE WHO NEVER PITTY tooKE

AND CAWSE YE FEASTE WAS ENDED SLEWE THIS COOKE."

The other, the epitaph on Sir James Fullerton, gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I., states that—

"He died FULLER of faith than of fear; FULLER of resolution than of pains; FULLER of honour than of days."

Heraldry, it is almost needless to say, has afforded a vast field for punning in mottoes, and for rebuses in armorial bearings and family badges. Sir Walter Scott, in his notes on Waverley, calls the motto of the Vernon's "a perfect pun," "*Ver non semper vivet*"—"The spring will not last for ever;" and "so is that," he continues "of the Onslow's, *Festina lente*;" of the "*Perissem in per-isse*," of the Anstruthers, he states that—"One of that ancient race, finding that an antagonist, with whom he had fixed a friendly meeting, was determined to take the opportunity of assassinating him, prevented the hazard by dashing out his brains with a battle axe. Two sturdy arms, brandishing such a weapon, form the usual crest of the family, with the above motto, *Perissem in per-isse* (I had died unless I had gone through with it)."

Queen Elizabeth is said to have given the De Veres their motto

"in commemoration of the loyalty of their house." It is, "*Vero nil verius.*" The arms, too, of this family form a rebus, being charged with two boars (which animals were formerly called verres).

The hospital at Guildford, founded by Archbishop Abbot, has in its windows, frequently repeated, his motto, "*Clamamus Abba Pater,*" and at Loseley House, not far off, is a ceiling with "*Morus tarde morens,*" on one side of a mulberry tree, and on the other, "*Morum cito moriturum,*" being allusive to the More family, its ancient possessors—the mulberry tree being formerly called the "More" tree. The Mores, residents in Suffolk, had for motto, a mediæval aspiration in common use, "*Jesu amor meus,*" and the Scudamores have, under their arms, "*Scuta divini amoris.*" The Cavendishes, "*Cavendo tutus,*" and the Coles, "*Deum Cole Regem Serva.*" Abbot Wheathampsted, of S. Alban's Abbey, took for motto, "*Valles abundabunt (furmento),*" that is to say, "The vallies have abounded with wheat," and the tomb of Arthur Agarde (ob. 1611), in Westminster Abbey, supplies a French example, "*Dieu me á gardé.*"

The executioners of France exercised the office hereditarily, and were forbidden to use a coat of arms, but it is said that one of the family, having risen in the world, painted on his coach a broken bell, and under it the motto, "*Sans son*"—without sound; Sanson being his patronymic.

Heraldic charges often form rebuses of the owner's names; some of these from the changes which have taken place in our language are not generally understood, as, for instance, the Woodhouse family have for supporters of their arms, two savages or wild men, who were anciently termed, "Wode-houses."

At the end of this article will be found a list of some of the mediæval rebuses found in England; and Planché's "*Pursuivant-at-arms*" contains many more heraldic ones.

The custom observed to this day at Queen's College, Oxford, of presenting the scholars with a needle and thread, is an acted pun on the name of the founder—Eggesfield, being based on the two French words *aiguille* needle, and *fil* thread.

Among the pageants exhibited in the procession in London, on Lord Mayor's Day, and at other civic festivities, there was usually one at least having a punning reference to the city magnate's name. Lydgate, the monk of Bury, is said to have described the earliest on record, whilst relating the visit paid to the city by Henry V., on his return from France after the victory of Agincourt, which happened in 1415, when John Wells, being mayor, the show, to use the quaint old chronicler's words, was "devised notably indede for to accordyne with the maiers name," for three wells running with wine were placed by the conduit in Chepe.

Later on, Queen Elizabeth was entertained in 1579, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, who gave a banquet where, among the dainties, was a hog, roasted whole, garnished with links of sausages, "a queer culinary pun on his name" (Strickland's "*Queens of England*," Vol. iii., p. 325). In 1591, the pageant for William Webb's mayoralty had a child representing nature, and holding in her hand a distaff, and

*spinning a web*, and in 1611, Sir John Leman being mayor, there appeared "a lemon tree in full and complete form, richly laden with the fruit it beareth."

Punning has often helped the caricaturist, especially in the 18th century, when a very bad poor pun formed the leading idea in a host of prints published after the accession to power of Lord Bute, in the reign of George III., when a *boot* was represented in every possible form. These engravings are generally very poorly conceived, and sometimes coarse and vulgar, but abounding in puns and punning emblems. One of these pictorial works is called "John Bull's house sett in Flames," here a fireman exclaims, "Poor Mr. Bull, I pitt-y you," and under all "We're true English Cocks, and we will keep our Pitt." Another print entitled, "The Posts," has, beneath a representation of "the highest post"—

"See Britain's *Steward* turned away,  
And *Stuart* Scot now bearing sway,"

being an allusion to the Bute family name.

A picture of Bute, driving the state carriage, has behind the vehicle a footman, who shouts out, "Keep clear of that d—d *Pitt*," and a bystander exclaims, "Poor *Britania*, I can only *Pit-y* you."

Although only another example of the "boot" joke, I cannot refrain from noticing one more of these caricatures of the Georgian period. It represents John Bull, gaping at a closed tent, on which is emblazoned a boot crested by a thistle, and with the motto, "*Mores Homines*." A peculiarity of the engraving is that when held to the light three figures appear within the tent, Bute, the Princess of Wales, and Fox (with the head of that animal), each figure having a motto, Fox's being that of Chaucer's Prioress, "*Amor vincit omnia*."

Having furnished a few examples of the art of punning from history, literature, heraldry, and caricature, I bring this paper to a close by appending a list of some rebuses collected from various English sources.

#### LIST OF REBUSES FROM MONUMENTAL BRASSES, TOMBS, SCULPTURES, &c.

- ABELL.—A capital A and a bell.—Monument, Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.  
 ALCHURN.—Sculpture of a woman and churn.—Porch at Buxted, Sussex.  
 ALCOCK.—A cock perched upon an awl.—Bishop Cocks Chapel, Ely.  
 ALEFFE.—A capital A and leaf.—Ireland's *Kent*, Vol. IV., p. 107.  
 ARCHES.—Two single arches and one double.—Fairholt's *Dic. of Terms*, p. 367.  
 BABINGTON.—Bates, each in centre of a tun.—Monument (Babington, Somerset?).  
 BARTON.—A bar and a tun for Andrew Barton.—Window, Smithells Hall, Bolton.  
 BECKINGTON.—A "flaming" beacon issuing from a tun.—Gateway, Cathedral Green, Wells.  
 BERECHROFT.—Arms: *argent*, three bears passant two and one *sable* muzzled, *or*.—Brass of Katharine Berecroft, Beddington, Surrey.  
 BEREW, or BEAURIEU.—Boars and rue leaves.—Monument of Dean Berew, 1462.  
 BILL.—Arms: *ermine*, two wood bills, *sable*.—Brass of Dr. Wm. Bill, Westminster.  
 BOLTON.—A bolt passing through a tun.—Prior Bolton's summer house, Islington, also S. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, and on the tomb of a priest at Eddington, Wilts.  
 BRETON.—Bre, and a tun.—Lincoln Cathedral.

- BUCKFOLD.—Three buck's heads for arms.—Brass at Great Bookham, Surrey.
- BULL.—Arms: three bull's heads.—Brass, Sutton Coldfield, 1621.
- COCKATNE.—Arms: *argent*, three cocks *gules*, armed, crested, and jelloped.—Brass, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, c 1540.
- COLTE.—Arms: *argent*, a fess between three colts, courant, *sable*.—Brass of Thomas Colte, Roydon, Essex.
- COLWELL.—The syllable Col and well.—Brass, 1533, Faversham, Kent.
- COMPTON.—A comb and syllable ton.—Stained glass, Gloucester Cathedral. Fairholt's *Dic. of Terms*, p. 367.
- COTTON.—Arms: *azure*, three bundles of Cotton Yarn, *argent*.—Brass, Clapham, Sussex.
- CROSTON.—A Greek cross, with a tun at the end of each arm.—Brass, 1507, St. Mary, Oxford.
- DORBELL.—Arms, a doe tripping between 3 bells.—(The Doe bells are an old Sussex family).
- FOXLEY.—Crest, a Fox's head.—Brass, c. 1370, at Bray, Berks.
- GOLDWELL.—Three golden fountains.—Stained glass, Benenden, Kent, and monument of Bishop Goldwell, Great Chart, Kent, 1499.
- GOODYERE.—A partridge holding an ear of wheat, and the word "goodere" interspersed amid ears of corn.—Stained glass, Hadley, Middlesex.
- GRAPTON.—A graft with a tun below it.—Window of parsonage, Buckland, Gloucester.
- HAREWELL.—Arms: *argent*, on a fess nebuloé, *sable*, three heads couped, *or*.—Brass of John Harewell Wooten Wawen, Warwickshire, 1505 (*Oxford Manual*).
- HOGGE.—A hog passant.—Panel of Elizabethan House, Buxted, Sussex.
- HERT.—The orphrey of the cope of James Hert, Hitchin, Herts., has a series of hearts upon it.
- HUNGATE.—Arms: three sitting hounds for Houndgate, on a brass at Charlwood, Surrey.
- ISLIP.—(1) A capital I piercing a scroll or slip. (2) A human eye and a boy slipping from a tree. (3) A human eye and a hand holding a slip of a tree.—Abbot Islip's monument, Westminster.
- KIRKTON.—A church above a tun, and over this a robin for Robert Kirton, on the rood loft at Peterborough Cathedral.
- LANGTON.—The letter L and a tun.—Brass of R. Langton, Queen's College, Oxford.
- LYHART.—A hart lying on the water.—Bishop Lybarts' roof, Norwich Cathedral.
- MAPLETON.—The letter M and a maple leaf, an orphrey of cope.—Brass of John Mapleton, 1432, Broadwater, Sussex.
- NAILHEART.—A bleeding heart pierced with three nails.—Monument of Abbot Nailheart, Bristol Cathedral.
- PECOCK.—A peacock.—Monument, Redburn, Herts.
- PARRET.—Arms: *gules*, three pears, *or*, on a chief *argent*, a lion, issuant, *sable*.—Brass, 1584, of Simon Parret, St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford.
- PESCOD.—Pease-cods.—Brass, 1393, Boston, Lincolnshire.
- QUATREMAINS.—Arms: a fess, *sable*, between four hands, dexter, couped at the wrists, *gules*.—Brass of R. Quatremaings Thame, Oxon.
- RAMRYGE.—Rams with collars inscribed "ridge," and the cusps of monument curved and twisted like rams horns.—Abbot Ramryge's monument, St. Alban's Abbey.
- RAMSAM.—A ram and a scroll, with the word "sam."—West front of Sherbourne Abbey Church.
- ROSE.—The Rose family bear three roses, *gules*.—Ireland's *Kent*, Vol. III., p. 566.
- SHELLEY.—Arms: (1) A chevron between three escallops. Arms: (2) *sable*, a fess engrailed between three whelks, *or*.—Brasses, Clapham, Sussex.
- SHEEPWASH.—A sheep in a river.—Brass at Hambledon, Bucks.
- SPEREHAWKE.—A sparrow hawk on a hunting pole.—Brass, formerly at Hitchin, Herts. (Haines' *Brasses*, Vol. I., p. cxxi).
- THORNTON.—The letters R T for Robert Thornton, with tuns on a diaper of thorns.—Monumental slab, Jervaulx Abbey (Boutell's *Monuments*, p. 36-37).
- WINGFIELD.—The arms have three pairs of wings, joined.—Brasses, Easton and Leatheringham, Suffolk.
- WHEATHAMPTSTAD.—Arms: three branches of three wheat ears each, 2 and 1.—Screen at St. Alban's Abbey, Herts.
- WINCHCOMB.—A winch, or kind of capstan, and a comb.—Tile Malvern Abbey Church, Worcester.
- WYGUN.—A letter Y, and a rude gun.—Fireplace, Carrow Abbey, Norfolk.
- At Warblaton, Sussex, the village inn has for sign, a war-bill in a tun, being the rebas for "War-bill-in-tun," the old appellation of the place.

# NOTES FROM THE COURT-ROLLS OF THE MANOR OF EPWORTH, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES JACKSON, DONCASTER.

(Concluded from page 92.)

- 1682, Feb. 28, 35 Ch. II. Henry Poplewell, of Beltoft, in par. Belton, husbandman, and Elizabeth, his wife.
- 1682, April 12th. William Marwood, esq., and Frances, his wife, on 7th April, surrendered to Jane Moneckton, widow.
- 1684-5, Jan. 28th. Richard Kingman, gent., and Anne, his wife, surrender property, Goodcopp, with fisheries, to Mathias Prim, of the Levill, Hatfield, gent.
- 1684, April 16. Anthony Maw, gent., for not repairing the common sewer in his close, amerced 6d. Nathaniel Reading, esq., "obstruxit et disturbavit altam viam apud Santoft," amerced £80. Richard Fillingham, "in uxorem ducere intendit" Eliza Hawkesmore. Richard F., son of the said R. F.
- 1685, May 1st. Daniel Ryder, and Elizabeth, his wife.
- 1685, May 20th. Richard Kingman, gent., and Ann, his wife, to William Kingman, eldest son of the said Richard, and Mary Barnard, widow, whom "in uxorem ducere intendit."
- John Pinder, of Beverley, co. York, gent., on 20th Oct., 1684, surrendered to the said John and Mary, his wife, for their lives, and after decease of survivor to the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to William Bacon, his nephew, son of his brother, Charles Bacon; remainder to right heirs of said John Pinder.
- 1685, Oct. 14. Robert Farmery, gent., on grand inquest. Tymothy Maw is dead, and Caleb M. is his brother and heir, aged 12 years.
- 1687, Feb. 1. William Poplewell, and Brigett, his wife.
- 1689, April 19. Petition to the right worshipful Robert Ryther, \* esq., one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and high steward of the court holden for the Manors of Epworth and Westwood, &c.
- 1689, July 3rd. Henry Twyford, of the Inner Temple, London, bookseller, surrendered on the 23rd June last land in Belton, to George Castle, of Lincolns Inn, gent.
- 1691, June 3. Robert Ryther,† esq., steward. Mary Torksey, spinster, had surrendered land to her use until a marriage between her and John Burton, of Doncaster, gent., was solemnized, and after to use of said John B., his heirs, &c.
- 1691, Oct. 4. John Stockwell, dead, and Thomas S., his next heir, of full age, admitted.
- 1692, Jan. 25th. Robert Ryther, esq., steward of the court.
- 1692, April 13. Found that Francis Monckton, gent., who held land in the parish of Belton, between Beltoft Eastfield on the south, and the South Moor on the west and south, died, and that John Moneckton, of Hull, gent., "nepos et proximus heres inde ejus est et etatis plene."
- That Thomas Caistor, on 20th April, 1691, surrendered to the use of Abigail C., his wife, on condition that she pay to Alexander C., his son, £10 when 21. If said Alexander die before 21, then to Robert Caistor "filio suo" when 21. Also on condition that said Abigail pay to Robert Caistor, his son, £10 when 21, and, if he dies before, then to Alexander C. at the time aforesaid: in default of such payment to enter, &c.
- That Benjamin Smagg, and Susanna, his wife, on 16th Nov. 1691, surrendered lands in the manor to John Pecoocke, son of William P., senior.
- That Robert Ryther, senior, esq., on 23rd April, 1692, surrendered land in Belton, Beltoft, and Epworth, to the use of Robert R., junior, de clauso et comit. Lincoln.
- That Samuel Swinden, of Bentley, gent., and Ann, his wife, on the 8th April, 1692, surrendered to Robert Mason, of Badsworth.

\* Stonehouse says that, "the office of steward of the manor court seems to have been a stepping-stone for the Rythers in augmenting their fortunes."—*Hist. Isle Axholme*, p. 341, note.)

† Mrs. Mary Burton, widow, relict of Mr. John Burton, late of Doncaster, Alderman and J.P., and twice mayor, died 17 Oct., 1723, æt. 76 (M.I. Owston, co. Line.) The latter died 9th January, 1718-19, æt. 77, and was buried at Doncaster.



- 1692, Dec. 8. Robert Poplewell, \* "nepos Ricardi Brewer, nuper de Ganesburgh in com. Lincoln, woollen-draper, deceased." Richard Clarke, another "nepos" of the said Richard B.
- 1694, Feb. 26. Francis Oglethorpe, and Frances, his wife, to Robert O., their son.
1695. John Rayner, esq., steward, Edmund Laughton, under steward.
- 1696, Oct. 8th. William Bacon, of Beverley, apothecary, son of Charles Bacon, the nephew of Mary Pinder, wife of John P.
- 1697, Oct. 20. Anthony Maw, gent., is dead, and Thomas M. is his son and next heir, eleven years of age.
- 1698, April 27. John Poplewell, gent. and Christiana, his wife. Joseph Willie, gent., and Mary, his wife, dau. of Samuel Maw, deceased.
- 1699, April 12. Thomas Glew, of Doncaster, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife.
- 1699, May 3rd. James Middleton presented, "quod posuit insalubrem carnem in foro de Epworth infra jur. huius cur. ad vendend. contra formam statuti."
- 1699, Sept. 13. Richard Brewer, † late of Ganesburgh, co. Lincoln, gent., is deceased, and Mary Morley, widow, and Richard Taylor, son of John Taylor, by Ann, his wife, were his heirs. Isabella Maw, dead, and Judith Laughton is her daughter and next heir, and of full age.
- 1703, Oct. Thomas Darwin (heir of Thomas Clarke) is dead. Susan D., Judith D., and Elizabeth are [illegible] and his heirs.
- 1704, Oct. 18. Presented, that Abraham Prym, ‡ gent., who held a cottage, or tenement with barns, in the parish of Belton, called Goodcopp, a close of land 6 acres, a fishery in the river Idle, &c., died so seized, and that Peter Prym is his brother and heir, and of full age.
- 1706, April 17. John Pindar, gent., dead. Robert P., gent., is his eldest son and heir, and of full age.
- 1706, June 20. Aaron Maw, on 21st March last, surr. land in Intake to Samuel Maw.
- 1706, Nov. 7th. Found, that Robert Darwin, on 10th May, 1701, surrendered a messuage, &c., in Epworth, to the use of Susan, his daughter, but if she die before 21, or marriage, then to Judith and Elizabeth, his other daughters. Susan D. admitted. Judith D. also admitted to other property.
- 1707, April 30. Found, that Stephen Caistor, late of Botsworth, co. Lincoln, gent., deceased, died seized of land in Belton, and that Stephen Caistor, "est ejus nepos, Anglice his Granson, et prox. heret et etat. sex annor. vel de circiter." Fealty respited until he shall attain his age of 14 years, and guardianship committed to Mary Caistor, his mother, meanwhile.
- 1708, Nov. 25. John Pain, of Newill Grange, co. York, yeoman, on 27th Oct. last surrendered land at Carrhouse to use of himself and Anne Aldham, daughter of Thomas Aldham, his intended wife. Peter Prym, gent., a fishing in Old Idle to James Harrison.
- 1709, Oct. 10th. Thomas Poplewell, and Isabella, his wife.
1709. Richard Laughton, "vendit Butyrum in foro, et fregit assisam"; amerced.
- 1709, Oct. 19. John Hawley is dead, and John H. is his eldest son and heir, and of full age.
- 1709, Dec. 22. John Hawley, and Mary, his wife. John Maw, junior, gent., son and heir apparent of John M., senior.
1709. Mr. Robert Medley preferred his petition, alleging that he was seized in fee of an acre of land being a fishing in the Old Idle, in Epworth, the lands of Lord Irwin, south, and Peter Prym, gent., north; and that they or their tenants had of late incroached by ploughing the same away on the south and north sides, to the hindrance of the petitioner's highway for carts, &c., through the ground of Mr. Prym. The jury, to whom it was referred, found that such incroachment had been made upon the petitioner's ground, and that he had a right to go through Mr. Prym's grounds, &c.
1711. . . . Nov., 10th Anne. Found, by Godfrey Ingman and John Turpin, two customary tenants of the manor, that Henry Clifford, rector of Wroot, co. Lincoln, clerk, and Sara, his wife, on the 19th October last, surrendered a messuage, with appurtenances, situate on the west side of the Queen's street to the use of George Whichcote and Samuel Wesley, rector of Epworth, Robert Coggan, John

\* The chief advancer of this family appears to have been Robert, son of David Poplewell, yeoman, for, says Mr. Stovin in his MS., "from a small estate of about £14 per annum he raised an estate of about four or five hundred a year." He married Catherine, dau. and eventually heiress of Robert Ryther.—(See concerning him Stonehouse's *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, p. 340.)

† He founded charities at Epworth, Crowle, Gainsborough, and gave lands for the augmentation of the Almshouses, at Arksey, near Doncaster.

‡ See pedigree of Pryme, *Surtees Soc. Pub.*, vol. 54.

- Maw, jun. Joshua Whiteley, John . . . and Peter Barnard, trustees chosen on the part of the subscribers for a house and school in Epworth, in trust for a school-house, and a schoolmaster to dwell in, &c.
- 1713, Nov. 12. James Maw surrendered to use of Samuel M., his brother. Alexander Caister (*in margin* Caister), and Ann, his wife, to Thomas C.
- 1713, Dec. 1st. Mary Ward, spinster, daughter of William Ward, deceased, and Stephen Noble, on the 20th Nov., 1712, surrendered one selson of land in the Ellers Field, in Epworth, between land of John Hallifax, west, Thomas Hill, east, and abutting on the town, south, to the use of John Hallifax, son of the said John H., "de Battle Green."
- 1714, Jan. 13. Ann Cooke, widow, William Cooke, gent., and Mildred, his wife, and Benjamin Dealtry, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, surrender a messuage in Burnham, for suffering a recovery.
- 1714, Feb. 24th, Nathaniel Reading,† esq., on 10th July last surrendered a fishing, &c., at a place called Gelses, or Sykes, in Belton, to use of Robert Reading, esq., his son.
- 1715, May 4th. Court of Grace, Countess of Granville, lady of the manor. Augustine Sampson, gent., steward. Richard Ellison, of Epworth, for leaving the field Lidgett open between Gunthorpe and Heck Dike, when he had line from Mister-ton, amerced 6d. Mentioned, Mawd Lidgett, and Bracon Lidgett. Thomas Shearwood, and two others, for living in a new-erected cottage not having 4 acres of freehold land therewith to be enjoyed, amerced 6d. Abraham Lue, for his swine trespassing in the corn fields, amerced. Found, that Thomas Gascoigne, junior, of Loughton, in co. Lincoln, yeoman, died seized of lands, and that Mary, wife of John Brumby is his sister and next heir, and of full age. That Thomas Ogletorpe died, and Richard O. is his son and next heir, and of full age.
- 1715, Aug. 18th. Robert Reading, esq., and Thomas R., gent., on 21st June last surrendered a fishery called the Lodge Hill, or Garth, &c., land called the Gelees, or Sykes, in Belton Carr, one hill called Lodge Garth Hill, abutting upon Sandtoft Ferry, &c., in Belton parish, which were the lands of Nathaniel Reading, esq., to the use of Robert Popplewell, gent., for payment of £143 and interest, on 20th June next.
- 1716, Oct. 7th. Found that James Turre, gent., is dead, and Nicholas T. is his son and next heir, and of full age.

## THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES OF CORNWALL.\*

We regret that the space at our disposal in the present number for a notice of this truly admirable volume is very limited, but if confined to a few words they shall be none the less emphatic in praise and admiration. It is, without exception, the finest, best arranged, most scrupulously accurate, and carefully illustrated work on the subject of brasses that has yet seen light, and it reflects the highest possible credit on its author and artist, Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin, who has proved himself to be not only a master of the pencil, but of the pen. The plates, sixty-two in number, are drawn with an almost painful accuracy—painful we mean to the artist, who must have devoted the closest possible attention and the most painstaking application, to the risk of injuring the eye sight, to their production—and are, we believe, line for line, actually reduced fac-similes of the originals. They are, indeed, drawn with an almost microscopic nicety of details, and thus possess that true value which accuracy alone can give to engravings of this kind. The letterpress description of the various brasses which alone occupies 108 4to pages, is full, well put together, and abounding in genealogical, heraldic, and general information, and the volume may be counted the most valuable and important antiquarian work connected with the county of Cornwall that has ever been attempted. Would that each county in the kingdom had a Mr. Dunkin residing in its midst, who would take the present volume as a guide, and "go and do likewise." Mr. Dunkin has followed the example of our late friend Kite, in his "Brasses of Wiltshire," but has improved upon that work by the increased size of the page, which allows of more completeness of detail, and by other minor improvements. His volume may, therefore, as we have said, be taken as a perfect model of what such a work should be. We strongly and cordially recommend Mr. Dunkin's excellent work to antiquaries throughout the kingdom, and we advise our readers to lose no time in securing copies "while yet they may."

\**The Monumental Brasses of Cornwall.* By Edwin Hadlow Wise Dunkin. London: Spottiswoode and Co., New Street Square. 1 vol., royal 4to., 1892. 62 Plates and Letterpress.

† A great deal about Mr. Reading will be found in Stovin's MS., printed in *Yorks. Arch. and Top.* Archæol., 1881, Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. 1, p. 167, Stonehouse's *Hist. Isle of Azholme*, p. 99.

# LETTERS FROM HENRY VIII., URGING THE MARRIAGE OF THE WIDOW OF N. VERNON TO WILLIAM COFFYN.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A.

ASHMOLE MS., 1148, xi. 7 and 9, contains two curious letters, one from King Henry VIII. to Mrs. Vernon, urging her to marry William Coffyn, and the other from the King to Sir Godfrey Foljambe, commanding him to assist Coffyn in making his suit. They are here given:—

"Trusty &c And forasmuche as we tendring the promocon of o<sup>r</sup> t: & w: s'vunt Will<sup>m</sup> Coffyn one of o<sup>r</sup> Sewers doo send him at this tyme into your p'ties to have sight & co'iacon of and w<sup>t</sup> the late wyf of N. Vernon deceased being o<sup>r</sup> widowe, for mariage to be solempnised betwene y<sup>m</sup> if the one can lyke the other to whome we have tenderly wrytan in his favo<sup>r</sup>. We considering yo<sup>r</sup> habitacon nygh unt her and trustyng in yo<sup>r</sup> wysedom and radnes to doo things that may be to o<sup>r</sup> f: contentacon Woll & desire you to accompany o<sup>r</sup> said s'vunt thider and not onely to geve unto him yo<sup>r</sup> best advice and counsaill in making of his sute unto her but also to end'vor yo<sup>r</sup>self by all the politique meanes ye can that therby this mater may the rather be brought to good effect and concluson And in yo<sup>r</sup> so doing y<sup>e</sup> shall o: minister unto us right thankfull pleasor by us not to be put in oblivion but to be remembred in any yo<sup>r</sup> reasonable causes hereaft' accordingly. Yeasy &c. To Godfry fuljambe." (fo. 9.)

"Dere and w: &c. letting you wete that for the good report we have herd of your womanly & v'tuous disposicion w<sup>t</sup> other your commendable merits to o<sup>r</sup> full good contentacon and pleasor We have sent o<sup>r</sup> t: and w: s'vunt W.C. whome we singlerly favor at this tyme to thentent that eche of you may have sight of other And in caas that upon such sight and coicacon as ye shall have to giders ye can fynde in your hart to lyke him in suche wise that matrymonye to godds pleaso<sup>r</sup> may be solempnised betwene you We have no doute but y<sup>t</sup> shalbe to the singler comfort of you both and ye can be contented at our desire and for our sake to owe your benyvolent favo<sup>r</sup> and mynde unto this gentelman ye shall not only be discharged of any interest that We ought to clayne in you But also in all the causes and pursuts that ye or your frynds shalhave to make unto us hereafter by our said s'vunt have us good and gracious lord unt you & them and to entender all your said causes accordingly Wherfor in o<sup>r</sup> right harty man' we desire and praie you to entender this our request and that by our said s'vunt we may be certefied from you of your benyvolent mynde to p'forme the same as sone as ye conveniently may. Geven &c." (fo. 7.)

THE SEALS AND ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES OF CAMBRIDGE\* is the title of a very useful and highly creditable work, for which the antiquarian world is indebted to our friend William Henry St. John Hope, whose name is familiar to the readers of the "RELICUARY" through the help given in describing in its pages the "Church Bells of Derbyshire." The new work upon which Mr. Hope has engaged himself is, we perceive, intended to be issued in 25 Parts, and to be illustrated with that number of chromo-lithographs, as well as sixty Dallastype representations of seals. It is intended to comprise descriptions and engravings of all known seals of the University and Colleges of Cambridge; and these we believe Mr. Hope has collected together from every available source. It is a subject upon which he is peculiarly qualified to treat, and we may confidently expect the work to be completed in a useful and satisfactory manner. The engravings in the Part before us (Part I.) are clear but somewhat too sketchy. Details, even to the most minute particulars, are, in our eyes, essential in illustrations of objects of the kind, and the more scrupulously (we were going to say *microscopically*) accurate the rendering of those details, the more useful and valuable the work becomes. Those in the present Part do not quite come up to the standard of excellence we should like to see adopted; for instance, we are told on page 3 that "the first seal of the Chancellor is a most charming little composition of the 14th century . . . the device is contained within a double-feathered octfoil, with a diapered field"; but the engraving (plate iv. fig. 1) shows no "diapering" whatever. Again, we confess in descriptions, to prefer "vesica" to "pointed oval," and "quatrefoil" to "four-leaved flower." We shall return to this work with great pleasure as it proceeds, for we look for its continuance with great interest, and we hail its appearance with extreme satisfaction. It is a work of great labour to Mr. Hope, and we trust he will meet with full support in his laudable undertaking.

\* London: W. Satchell, 19, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

## THE "ANCIENT MYSTERY" OF THE HORNER.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

Few substances in the hands of a skilful workman, or under the directing hand of a clever manufacturer, are capable of being used for a greater variety of useful and ornamental purposes, or of being turned to better account in the production of articles of multifarious use, than Horn, and assuredly none are put to a greater diversity of applications, or better qualified for display of artistic, manipulative, or manufacturing skill. Again, in no, or at all events but few, other substances is there so little waste, for even the veriest scraps that are left in the process of manufacture are turned to good and profitable account for chemical purposes. It becomes, therefore, one of the most valuable of animal substances, and one capable of extreme development.

That Horn and Bone were among the very earliest substances brought into use by our pre-historic forefathers there can be not a shadow of doubt, and that their use from the earliest Celtic period down to our own day has been continuous and unbroken is a fact that is beyond even a possibility of refutation. As a flesh-consuming animal Man would as naturally, in the very earliest ages, use the hard bones and the horns of the animals whose flesh he had consumed, in the formation of weapons and implements of various use or ornament, as he would their skins and furs for clothing and other purposes. Animals of the deer tribe, the oxen, and the horned sheep, provided abundance of horn and also bone, to which latter all the other quadrupeds added their quota. One of man's earliest manufactures in horn, so far as researches have as yet been able to prove, was the forming of holders, handles, sockets, or hafts for stone celts, and examples of these have, from time to time, been brought to light. A piece broken or cut off from the beam, generally from the part from where a tine has sprung, so as to give it greater breadth, was, says Sir William Wilde, "hollowed artificially for the insertion of a fragment of flint, or a small, sharp stone celt, which was then driven into the broad part, and fixed there either with wedges, or otherwise. Sometimes the horn was perforated across the centre for the passage of a handle, and thus formed an axe, pick, or adze, according to the direction given to its cutting edge. Occasionally "the tine had the celt inserted at right angles to it, and thus formed both handle and socket." Examples of these horn hafts of the Celtic period have been on numerous occasions brought to light, and show that they were used both for stone and for bronze implements; one found at Everley had still the small bronze celt firmly fixed in the end, and other instances from the Lake Dwellings, and other localities, are also recorded. The tine was also itself used, its point bevelled off and sometimes artificially hollowed, both as a weapon, and as an implement for domestic use. "The deciduous solid horns of the deer tribe formed tools, and weapons, and handles for all sorts of implements, and were also employed in the manufacture of personal decorations; while the cuticular horns of the hollow-horned ruminants were applicable to many purposes, but were especially used for drinking horns." Weapons of bronze have been found hafted with ox-horn, and other objects formed of the same material have also been brought to light. As a drinking vessel the ox-horn was ready formed to hand; and with the point taken off, and, if need be, pierced, it became an instrument of sound—a horn for blowing in the chase, as a call, or a warning. To that use it has been put from the earliest ages of man's appearance in our island down to the hour in which I write. But not only so: the hollow horn of the ox has, in its natural form, been brought into constant use as an "ink horn," for holding writing materials; a "grease horn," for holding oil for lubricating the wheels of carts and machinery; as "drenching horns," for the administering of medicine; as "drinking horns," for domestic use; as lading vessels; and as convenient pockets when hung up in the chimney corners of our old-fashioned homesteads, for the reception of odds and ends of various kinds; while simply cut down they formed shoe horns, scoops, and abundance of other useful articles of common use. These are only a few of the articles to the making of which the ox-horn in its natural form is and has been universally applied; in its manufactured state their name is legion.

In mediæval times the "mystery" of the Horner was one of much repute, and for its security and proper carrying on a company was formed, which has through all these centuries exercised a beneficial influence on the trade. The business of the Horner was that of buying horns and making horn wares of various kinds. That this trade must have been somewhat extensive in the reign of Henry III., is pretty evident from the granting of that monarch, in 1268, of an annual three days Horn Fair at Charlton, in Kent, at which, we are told, there was "great plenty of all sorts of winding horns, and cups, and other vessels of horn there bought and sold." This fair was only abolished in 1872. In the reign of Edward III. the Horners were classed amongst the forty-eight "mysteries" of the City of London, ranking among the

third class or smaller mysteries who were privileged to send two members of Common Council.

In the fourth year of Edward IV. "the good men of the Worshipful Mystery of Horners of the City of London," we are told by Mr. Compton, one of the Wardens of the Company, "having presented their petition to Parliament, complaining of the exportation of English horns unwrought, to the great prejudice of Englishmen of their own nation, it was, by statute 4 Edward IV. c. 8, enacted that from the Feast of Easter, 1466, no stranger [*i.e.*, not a Freeman of the Company], nor alien, should buy any English horns unwrought of any tanners, bochers, or other person within the City of London, and twenty-four miles on every side next adjoining; and that no Englishman, or other person, should sell any English horns unwrought to any stranger, or cause them to be sent over the sea, so that the said Horners would buy horns at like price as they were at the time of the making of the Act, upon pain of forfeiture of all such horns. And the Wardens of the said Misterie should have full power to search all manor ware pertaining to their Misterie in all places in this the City of London and twenty-four miles adjoining, and within the fairs of Stirbridge and Eile, and if they found any wares that were defective and insufficient they might bring them before the Mayor of London, the Mayor or Bailiffs of the foresaid faires to be forfeit, one half to the King, the other half to the said Wardens. But after the Horners had taken so many horns as should be needful to their occupation, they and all other persons might sell all the horns refused to any stranger or other person to send beyond the sea or elsewhere." The area appears later on to have been extended to a radius of one hundred miles round London. According to the constitution, ordinances, and laws of the Company, framed in 1638, the Horners appear to have been "a joint-stock" trading company, the stock being held in shares, or half-shares. The Freeman of the Company were to reside in the City of London, or liberties thereof, or within seven miles, and no Freeman should buy or take any manner of rough horns or tips for his own use within twenty-four miles adjacent to the City of London, upon pain of forfeiture of a sum not exceeding 40s., to be imposed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company; and the Freeman were forbidden, under penalty of £40, to buy any horns or tips of any cutler or persons that bought or sold again within the Realm of England, or Dominion of Wales, without the consent of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the society." After many vicissitudes a charter of incorporation was granted in 1641, by Charles I., under the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Mystery of Horners of the City of London," with power to hold freehold estates of any kind, and all manner of goods and chattels, and to grant a lien and dispose of the same, and by the same to plead and be impleaded, and to have a Common Seal." By this charter, among other things, power was "given of oversight, rule, and search of all persons occupying, importing, or using the Art or Mystery of Horners within the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties and precincts thereof, and of all manner of wares thereunto appertaining, to the intent that all delinquents might be discovered and punished." The control thus given, although it has fallen into disuse, has never been abandoned, and still remains vested in the Company—the last case of enforcing the right being in 1745, when proceedings were ordered to be taken against persons not freed of the Company, who "had bought rough horns, and did press the same and make the same into lanthorn leaves, and sold and disposed of them within the City of London, and twenty-four miles distance." In 1846 it became a Livery Company, with limitation to sixty liverymen, but the trade has, from many causes, principally among which is that of the introduction of other materials, and changes in fashion and domestic appliances, become much diminished.

With a view to the encouragement and revival of the trade in all its now varied branches, an exhibition was lately inaugurated under the auspices of Lord Mayor Ellis, at the Mansion House, and was, we are pleased to note, visited by some seven thousand persons. The exhibition was two-fold; first, of objects made of horn of all kinds and periods, lent from private and public collections, from Her Majesty downwards, and next, a Trade Exhibition of objects sent in either as competing for prizes, or otherwise, by manufacturers of horn goods. In the former of these were magnificent trophies of horn, cups, tankards, powder-horns, combs, snuff boxes, lanthorns, scoops, boxes, baskets, palettes, drinking vessels, spoons, ladies, ink-horns, scratch-backs, snuff boxes and mulls, hilts of daggers, etc., musical instruments, and burghmote, hunting, drinking, and other horns; cupping horns, horn-books, medallions, and plaques; fans, shoe horns, watch cases, sword and knife hafts, etc., etc., not forgetting the ancient "Swearing Horns" of the droll old immemorial custom of being "sworn at Highgate."

Of the latter, the "Trade" exhibits, it is our province now to say a few words, and we do so in the earnest and confident hope that our remarks may in some degree help to the restoration and development of a branch of technical industry, and of

art-manufacture that has, unwisely and unfortunately, allowed itself to be in some degree superseded by others. It has been authoritatively stated that in the comb trade alone, which ought properly to employ about three thousand persons, barely half that number are now engaged, the difference being caused by the change in fashion—that of ladies leaving off the wearing of combs in their back-hair, and the discontinuance of "side combs." In the ordinary trade of the "Horner" the substitution of glass for "horn" in "lanthorns," of glass tumblers and metal cups for "drinking horns," and of an almost inconceivable variety of other encroachments, the decline has been seriously apparent; but it is a great satisfaction to add, that although the trade may have declined numerically, it has made such rapid strides in artistic and manufacturing excellence, that the goods now produced by some of the firms rank far beyond what any other age or country has achieved; and that by new applications of the material, and new channels for its development, it is now in a fair way to assert itself as one of the chief industries of the time. In Sheffield alone, we believe, some tons of horns are weekly cut up, and formed into knife-hafts and sides, umbrella and other handles,\* and for other purposes of life; while in other localities, the consumption represents an immense amount in weight and bulk, and finds employment for many hundreds of people.

Turning now to the productions of some of the Trade Exhibitors, we especially in one main department note those of Messrs. S. R. Stewart & Co., of Aberdeen, who, we have it on record from the Master of the Horner's Company, are "the largest comb-makers in the world," producing "as many as twelve million five hundred thousand annually, or about half the horn comb production of Great Britain." Judging from such of their productions as we have had the opportunity of examining, we have no hesitation in adding that beyond being the *largest*, they are assuredly the *best*, of all; for their goods, besides being prominent for the extreme purity and beauty to which, by their special processes, the raw material is worked up, have a finish and a mark of manipulative excellence about them that surpasses any others we have seen. The clear semi-transparent horn goods—those in which a clear, unclouded, pure, and delicate shade of amber is produced—are decidedly far superior to any others, and give evidence of great skill, and of constant and unerring attention to every detail in the manufacturing processes, while their finish in smoothness and evenness of surface is unsurpassable. In this variety, drinking cups with crystal glass bottoms; combs of various kinds; paper-knives; shoe-horns; and other articles, are made, and are, one and all, "perfection itself." No other material, to our thinking, can approach this in capability of finish; or in delicacy and almost softness to the touch, of its exquisite surface. The combs produced in buffalo, white, and stained horn, are all of the very highest degree of excellence—some indeed being, in appearance, scarcely to be distinguished from ivory, and others exhibiting to perfection the beautiful mottling and blending of colours of the horn itself. Of little knick-knacks, the pocket-combs with or without mirrors, in case, are highly commendable; while the drinking-cups, are so "nice" in sizes and finish, that no household of any pretensions ought to be without its dozens, for use at pic-nics, gipsy parties, and out-door luncheons. No wonder that the firm of S. R. Stewart & Co. hold the only medals in the whole trade, awarded at the London, Vienna, Paris, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions. At the recent Horner's Exhibition, of which we have just spoken, the firm, although large exhibitors, very generously abstained from competing for prizes; and Mr. David Stewart, who took a warm interest in its success, gave it the advantage of his experience by acting as one of the judges. The "Court of Assistants" recorded this help in very gratifying terms, and in their report, after speaking of the various objects exhibited by Messrs. Stewart, concluded by saying, "The case exhibited by this firm is altogether an interesting one, and had they competed for prizes, would undoubtedly have met with a well-merited success."

We have been much pleased also with the admirable, truly artistic, and high-class productions of another of the exhibiting firms, who in the articles they contributed have given evidence of their power, judgment, and skill in adapting horn to new branches of industry, and of making it one of the most valuable acquisitions to the Art-manufactures of the world. We allude to the "Horn Jewellery" and high-art turned and pressed buttons of Messrs. Grove & Sons, of Halesowen; which is a very

\* The firm of W. Fisher and Son, of whose specialities in umbrella and knife handles, etc., we regret not to have space to note at length, have for more than a century and a half carried on the important business of Horn and Bone Merchants, doing an almost inconceivably large trade in shank-bones of cattle, of which alone upwards of two millions are worked up in Sheffield every year, in the making of knife handles and other objects—the supply being from "foreign parts," as well as from our home markets. Some "six thousand tons of horns, horn tips, and hoofs imported annually, and valued at about £173,000," are dealt with by Messrs. Fisher.



old seat of the Horn Trade. To these we proceed to call special attention, because we know by so doing we are benefitting the trade, and not only it but the public in general, and our lady friends in particular. The original products of this firm were pressed-horn buttons, which they made fully a quarter of a century ago, and still manufacture. We say "*still* manufacture," but those of the present hour are as far in advance of those of "the olden time" as is the richly-decorated and delicate china of the present day to the coarse brown pitchers of a hundred years back. Besides the ordinary series of buttons of all sizes, of every variety, and of endless design, Messrs. Grove have introduced what may assuredly be pronounced the greatest novelty, and the most beautiful and at the same time useful improvement yet achieved by any horners here or on the Continent. We allude to the *coloured horn*, of which we have seen some exquisite examples, and which is produced by a process peculiarly their own. By this new process any shade of colour can be produced, so as to "match" any dress fabric, and by a very skilful arrangement of the finest of lines in different directions over the surface, and the, in many instances, introduction of banded, dotted, checked, or other "patterns," a rich silky effect is attained, and the actual texture of the fabric so successfully imitated that even the most practised eye of the experienced *costumiers* would, without rigid examination, fail to be deceived. This we consider to be one of the greatest and most useful achievements of the Horner's art, for, whatever the fabric of the dress the buttons for trimming are as perfect a "match" in coloured texture as if they were covered with the material itself, with the additional advantage that they are a hundred-fold more durable, and consequently far less costly. Although immense quantities of pressed horn buttons are made in France and Italy, the home productions of which we are speaking are, we believe, as far ahead of them in quantity as, assuredly, they are in quality of artistic design and of manipulative excellence. The same may be said of the "turned" buttons of Buffalo Horn, which are produced in large quantities, and of every variety of size and pattern. In these a great deal depends upon the skill and artistic feeling displayed in the choice, not only of the horn itself, but of the *part* of the horn, for the purpose. Their natural colours and their more or less delicate shading or blending, according to the angle at which the horn is cut, are of great beauty, and equal in effect and in polish, to the finest marbles—some indeed, especially those made from the horn endwise, having all the appearance of the veining and semi-pellucidity of agate, but without its brittleness; while others, technically called "*Corne de Cerf*," have the colour in larger masses. By the judicious combination of the "turned" with the "pressed" modes of manufacture and the introduction of delicate points of steel, plain or cut in facets—which is another of the introductions and specialities of Messrs. Grove—a marked and singularly pleasing effect is produced; and the "fancy" shapes—barrel, ball, horse-shoe (both metal-mounted and not), acorn, and what-not—turned from different parts of the Buffalo horn, and retaining in each instance its veins and natural colours, are also worthy of especial note. One of the most marked and important uses to which horn has, however, recently been put, and the credit for which we believe entirely belongs to Messrs. Grove, is that of Horn Jewellery. For this purpose, the horn of the Bison, or Black Buffalo, is used, and the articles being dyed of the most intense black, have all the appearance of the finest jet. Brooches in every style of design; earrings of the most exquisite forms; and bracelets massive and elegant in the extreme, are among the most successful articles yet introduced. So full in colour, so light in weight, so high in polish, and so striking in pattern and finish are these goods, that they may to all appearances be taken to be jet itself—but with this marked and most important advantage, that they are unbreakable. A more brittle or easier-injured substance than jet it would be difficult to find, and therefore the introduction of "English Jet" horn jewellery, which combines all its sterling artistic qualities, and substitutes toughness and permanence for brittleness and ephemeral lasting—and at a far less cost—is, in our opinion, an important achievement in art-manufacture.

The ingenious, original, and extremely tasteful way in which Mr. J. Parker, of Woodstock, contrives to utilise the Horns of the Stag, in the manufacture of various articles of elegant furniture, and of adjuncts to the hall and table, is also worthy of special note. These various objects of natural "Horn" goods formed a very attractive feature at the "Horner's" Exhibition, and the result has, we believe, been that they have become highly popular, and are greatly in demand. There is something so novel, so striking, and so eminently picturesque in the way in which Mr. Parker arranges the horns so as to form the various objects, that one cannot wonder at them attracting attention, and being introduced into many mansions and "homes of taste." Among the articles we have seen are hall chairs—the backs and sides of which are formed of a number of stag horns intertwisted and interlaced in a manner that, although light to appearance, produces great strength and stability; candelabra, of various numbers and lights, for use on the dining table and sideboard;



chandeliers for gas, oil, or candles, of the most elegant forms, for use in the entrance halls, or in rooms; hat, coat, and umbrella stands of admirable design; gong-stands of characteristic elegance; and many other, equally useful and equally good. The hall chairs, and the circular and oblong hat and umbrella stands, as designed and made by Mr. Parker, are peculiarly effective and good. The framework of the former is of oak, the legs carved like those of the stag, the stuffed seat covered with real buck-skin, and the back and sides, as we have already said, of three or four pairs of bucks horns, artistically arranged and attached to each other in the firmest possible manner. The stands to which we have alluded are of two sizes, and are also made of light or dark oak, with metal pans; the lower part, for umbrellas, surrounded with a number of well arranged and carefully disposed horns; the upright, armed with tines for hats, is beautifully mounted on its arms with two pair of fine horns; and the whole is surmounted with a grand buck's head, fully attired. To our thinking, this is one of the most effective pieces of hall furniture we have seen, and is with the chairs, the gong-stand, and the chandelier or the candle-stand, the most appropriate it is possible to devise for hall or for mansion. Mr. Parker was, very properly, awarded a prize, and was congratulated by the Lady Mayoress (who presented them), on the excellence of his productions.

The trade of the Horner will, from what we have written, be seen to be one of considerable importance both in a commercial and an artistic sense; and the "Worshipful Company of Horners" a body in whom is vested the maintenance of that trade, and to a great extent its future development. May the "Horn" prove to be indeed a Cornucopia—a "Horn of Plenty"—to all who embark in the trade, whether the specialities of that trade be "*Horny* ments," or essential articles for the toilet, or for every-day domestic use.

#### COSAQUES.

THE Novelties in COSAQUES designed and made specially for this season by Messrs. T. Smith & Co. are, as usual, of the highest possible phase of excellence, and fully maintain the reputation the firm has so long sustained of being one of the very foremost among the leading houses of producers in this special branch of art-manufactures. Among the specialities are the "*Æsthetic Crackers*," the box itself and the picture with which it is adorned being perfect gems of art, and the crackers themselves, each decorated with wrappers of peacock's feathers and gold, adorned with well drawn heads bordered in sunflowers, and containing æsthetically designed head-dresses and mottoes, are among the most successful illustrations produced by the enervating noodleedom of arch-æstheticism. The "*Musical Toy Crackers*" is another startling novelty, and one calculated of all others to create and sustain amusement at Christmas or other parties; in each cracker is a musical instrument, so that an impromptu toy concert—each recipient playing the one in the cracker he or she "*pulls*," becomes the feature of the evening. Other boxes have concealed in each cracker some article of dress, others a set of masks and grotesque faces, and others again contain exquisitely-formed flowers, or jewellery, or what not; whatever their characteristic, all are alike excellent in point of manufacture, pure and faultless in artistic taste, and admirably adapted for every home and every occasion of rejoicing. If they who produce the greatest amount of harmless amusement, and help the most to make Christmas parties happy and joyous, may be ranked amongst benefactors of mankind, then assuredly Messrs. Tom Smith & Co. may be considered the greatest benefactors of all.

THE COSAQUES of Messrs. Sparagnapane & Co. are of the very highest quality, both in point of design and in every detail of manufacture; while in novelty of idea, beauty of execution, and richness of colouring, they are unsurpassable. Two of these novelties which not only bid fair, but must of necessity become, general favourites, are their "*Tel el Kebir Cosaques*," and their "*Egyptian Luggage*," which contain articles of naval and military costume, Sphinx cards, puzzles, and other delightful articles, and are chastely decorated with Royal arms, trophies, and the universal "red, white, and blue." The "*Upper Crust Cosaque*" is another of their novelties, and each one is *charged*, ready to *discharge*, with costumes, cigars, chate-laines, books, flowers, and the like. The "*Vauxhall*" box, too, is highly amusing, with its quaint head-dresses of our grandmother's days. The "*Sappho*" box is, however, the most delicately and beautifully arranged of all. Whilst the others are all "*ablaze*" in their sea of rich colours and gold, these are arrayed in silver, and the ornaments are of the most chaste and elegant kind—they are, indeed, fit to be used at a fairy bridal. Each contains a choice and lovely flower, deftly arranged for wearing in the hair or on the dress. Messrs. Sparagnapane & Co. are adepts at all that's clever, fascinating, and elegant in these essentials for the home circle, and our readers may rely upon being pleased with all they produce.

## Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

### SCOTTISH LAKE DWELLINGS, OR CRANNOGS.\*

From the day on which Wilson's "Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland" first made its appearance—now thirty-one years since—to the present hour, but few books devoted to a consideration of Scottish antiquities have issued from the press to which we give so cordial a welcome as the one now before us by Dr. Munro, of whose labours we have on other occasions already spoken in terms of high commendation. The present volume takes up entirely new ground—that of the Crannogs, or Lake Dwellings, in Scotland, and is prepared with a fulness, a completeness, and a perspicuity of description that is due to so important a subject; and the conclusions arrived at appear in all cases to be sound and just. First of all, after a sensibly-written introductory chapter, Dr. Munro gives us historical and descriptive notices of Scottish Lake Dwellings from the time when their existence was first pointed out by Dr. Robertson, in 1857, in a paper read by him before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, down to the year 1878, when the Ayrshire Crannogs were discovered. This is followed by a carefully-prepared report of the discovery and examination of a Crannog on the Duke of Portland's estate at Locklea, Tarbolton, Ayrshire, which is here reprinted, with additional matter, from the second volume of the "Archæological and Historical Collections relating to the Counties of Ayr and Wigton," of the Ayr and Wigton Archæological Association. Next, Dr. Munro gives us carefully detailed reports of the discovery and excavation of Crannogs at Friar's Carse, Lochspouts, Barhapple Loch, and Buston, in each case describing its geographical position and its main features, and giving detailed accounts of the various objects brought to light. Following this is an exhaustive chapter of "General observations on the Classification and Geographical Distribution, Structure, and Age of Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings," and another in which he has collected every available scrap of material relating to the remains of Lake Dwellings in England and Wales. These are, remains found at Wretham Mere, in Norfolk, in 1856, by Sir Charles J. F. Bunbury, and communicated by him to the Geological Society; in London and Southwark, as communicated to the Anthropological Society by General Lane Fox, in 1866; at Llangorse Lake, near Brecon, by the Rev. E. Dumbleton, and alluded to by Keller in his valuable work; at Barton Mere, near Bury St. Edmunds, by Prof. Boyd Dawkins; at Sandhurst, Col Ash Common, and other places, by Prof. Rupert Jones and others; and at Holderness, in Yorkshire, by Mr. Boynton. In addition to these, we believe the occurrence of remains of pile-buildings have been recorded as existing in our own English Lake-Land, and which it may be well for Dr. Munro to note in his next edition. The remains found in these Scottish Crannogs are many and various, and they are all very carefully illustrated by exquisite engravings in Dr. Munro's volume.

We cannot close our notice without a word of emphatic praise to Mr. David Douglas for the very admirable manner in which he has issued this valuable publication. Uniform in size with his other volumes ("The Past in the Present," and "Scotland in Early Christian Times,") beautifully printed, profusely illustrated with costly engravings, and tastefully got up, it is all that can be desired by the lovers of good books. Mr. Douglas by this series, which we hope to see yet extended, is doing more for Scottish archæology than has been done by any other house, and we wish him a hearty success.

\* *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings, or Crannogs.* By Robert Munro, M.D. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 826. 1882. Illustrated.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY for 1881-2—the 42nd of the Society's existence—has just been issued and gives evidence of the intense usefulness of the work it is doing in the locality. Besides accounts of meetings and of excursions the present issue contains admirable papers on "The Wild Bees of the Land's End District," by E. D. Marquand; on the "Genus *Euphrasia* and its forms" by J. Ralfs; on "The Mosses of West Cornwall" by W. Curnow and J. Ralfs; "The Hepaticas of West Cornwall" by W. Curnow; on "The Bearing of Cornish Names on the History of that County" by T. Cornish; on "M. Sibillot's System as applied to Cornish Folk Lore" by Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma; "The Economy of the Common Squid" by J. B. Magor; on "the Garden Spider" by E. D. Marquand; "Ghosts and Witchcraft" by Miss Courtenay; "Esculent Seaweeds" by J. Ralfs; etc. Few provincial societies of a like nature are better officered than this, and it deserves most extended support in the county whose Natural History, Topography, Folk Lore and Antiquities it has been founded to illustrate.

## SCOTTISH MYTHS.\*

ANOTHER deeply learned and most excellent work upon Scottish history, tradition, and nomenclature, has also been recently issued by Messrs. MacLachlan & Stewart of uniform size and style, with those just alluded to. This work, which is by Dr. MacLachlan, and is entitled "Scottish Myths: Notes upon Scottish History and Tradition," evidences throughout a deep research, and an enlightened treatment that are highly creditable to the author, and place him high upon the ranks of erudite scholars. He is evidently a deep thinker, a hard worker, a good philologist, and a clever and in many cases successful reasoner. The main object of the work appears to be—for it is devoid of preface and introduction, and it is not divided into chapters—to prove that most things—myths, stories, beliefs and objects—have a phallic origin, and certainly no writer has worked more laboriously or with greater enlightenment to prove a case than has Dr. MacLachlan. We have read the volume with intense interest, and although we cannot (not being implicit followers of the phallic theory) endorse all, or even much of his reasoning, we can, and do, accord him unqualified credit for the clever and learned way in which he has treated his difficult and danger-beset subject. We commend the essay as being one of extreme cleverness, and as presenting a mass of reasoning, and almost a surcharge of authorities on every point advanced. The tracing back to their supposed origin, the various beliefs, traditions and names; the lucid explanations given upon almost every conceivable point; the allusions to customs and observances; and the explanations of the Oghams and other characters, are of great value, and the volume may be looked upon as a sterling book of reference. It is a work that will not only invite but provoke further enquiry, and its study must lead to important and curious results.

\* *Scottish Myths. Notes on Scottish History and Traditions.* By Robert Craig MacLachlan, M.D. Edinburgh: MacLachlan & Stewart. 1 vol., 8vo., p.p. 244, 1882.

## DIGNITIES IN 'THE PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.'

THIS volume, one of the most important and careful contributions yet made to the literature and history of the Peerages of Scotland, may be classed among the best and most substantial books of the season, and if for nothing but the carefully prepared, well digested, and altogether valuable and faultless "Introduction," its compiler deserves unqualified thanks from historians and genealogists on either side the Tweed. It is a work that was much needed, and the mode of its preparation now it has been issued leaves little to be desired. Following the historical and legal introduction to which we have alluded, the main body of Mr. Hewlett's work is in the first place devoted to concise but scrupulously careful reports of cases in the "Dignities in the Peerage of Scotland which are Dormant," amongst which are those of the Duke of Lennox; Earls of Dundee, Findlater, Glencairn, Hyndford, Marchmont, Menteith, Stirling, Traquair, and Wigtoun; Viscounts Dunbar, Kenmure, and Oxford; and Lords Aston, Banff, Bargeny, Bellenden, Bothwell, Carlyle, Cranston, Duffus, Fraser, Kinclevin, Kirkcudbright, Lindores, Lyle, Mordington, Ochiltree, Oliphant, Pittenween, Ross, Rutherford, Somerville, Spynie, and of the Yoles. These are followed by an interesting number of cases of "Dignities in the Peerage of Scotland which have been forfeited by attainder for High Treason," viz., those of the Earls of Callendar, Cromarty, Dunfermline, Kilmarnock, Linlithgow, Marischal, Middleton, Nithsdale, Seaforth, and Wintoun; Viscounts of Dundee, Frendraught, and Kilsyth; and Lords Balmerino, Coupar, Dirleton, Dunkeld, and Forbes of Pitligo. These are, one and all, drawn up in a careful and masterly manner, and in every instance which we have tested are, in every detail characterised by the strictest accuracy. To these are added in an appendix, lists of claims to Peerages referred to by the House of Lords, and the full notes of evidence and judgments in the notable cases of the Sutherland, Erroll, Polwarth, and Nairne Peerage Claims. The volume is of intense interest, and of great historical value, and will be found useful as a work for reference in many genealogical questions.

\* *Notes on Dignities of the Peerage of Scotland which are Dormant, or which have been Forfeited.* By William Oxenham Hewlett, F.S.A. London: Wildy & Sons, Lincoln's Inn Archway. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 224, 1882.

THE ANTIQUARIAN MAGAZINE (London: W. Reeves, Fleet Street), like good wine, improves as it gets older. It has just completed its second half-yearly volume, and contains much sound, good, and useful matter. Its numbers always give us pleasure, and we are glad again to take the opportunity of calling attention to it.

MESSRS. BEMROSE & SONS (Derby, and 23, Old Bailey, London), solid block "Daily Calendar," and "Scripture Calendar," for office and library use, are, as usual, the best in the market. Well made, tastefully issued, with the figures large, clear, and distinct, they are all that can be desired.

**THE RED DRAGON.**—This "National Magazine for Wales," published by Messrs. Daniel Owen, Howell, & Co., of Cardiff, has now, we perceive, got half-way through its second annual volume, and bids fair, if continued in the same excellent spirit and faultless style, to become one of the most valuable of repositories for Welsh history, legend, story, biography, and archæology. It is assuredly the best provincial magazine of general literature published, either in or out of the principality, and one that is eminently worthy of the most extended support. Each number contains, among its most prominent features, a well-executed portrait, with cleverly



written biography, of some one of the "Notable Men of Wales," and these alone give it a character and position that is highly creditable. Then we have short and delightfully-written Welsh stories; cleverly illustrated topographical papers, under the head of "Notable Places in Wales;" "Welsh Poetry in English Dress;" "Scraps of Welsh Folk-Lore; Sketches of Manners and Customs; and an immense variety of other matter, not forgetting a series of graphic and highly interesting "Welsh Character Sketches," and Gossip of all sorts. These "Welsh Character Sketches" are cleverly illustrated with freely drawn and well-executed engravings—that in the November number representing a "Quoit Player," in perfect "form" and position; and that in the December one, a "Langum Fisherwoman" with her creel, and her picturesque, comfortable, and never-changing costume. This engraving is so good and so truthful a picture, that we are tempted to reproduce it, for the purpose of showing our readers how much they may gain, what enjoyment they may have, and what interesting knowledge they may acquire by "taking in" this excellent magazine. We repeat that the "*Red Dragon*" is a magazine of which the Principality has reason to be proud, and glad should we be to see it in every home—Welsh or English. We strongly recommend it to our readers in every part of the kingdom.

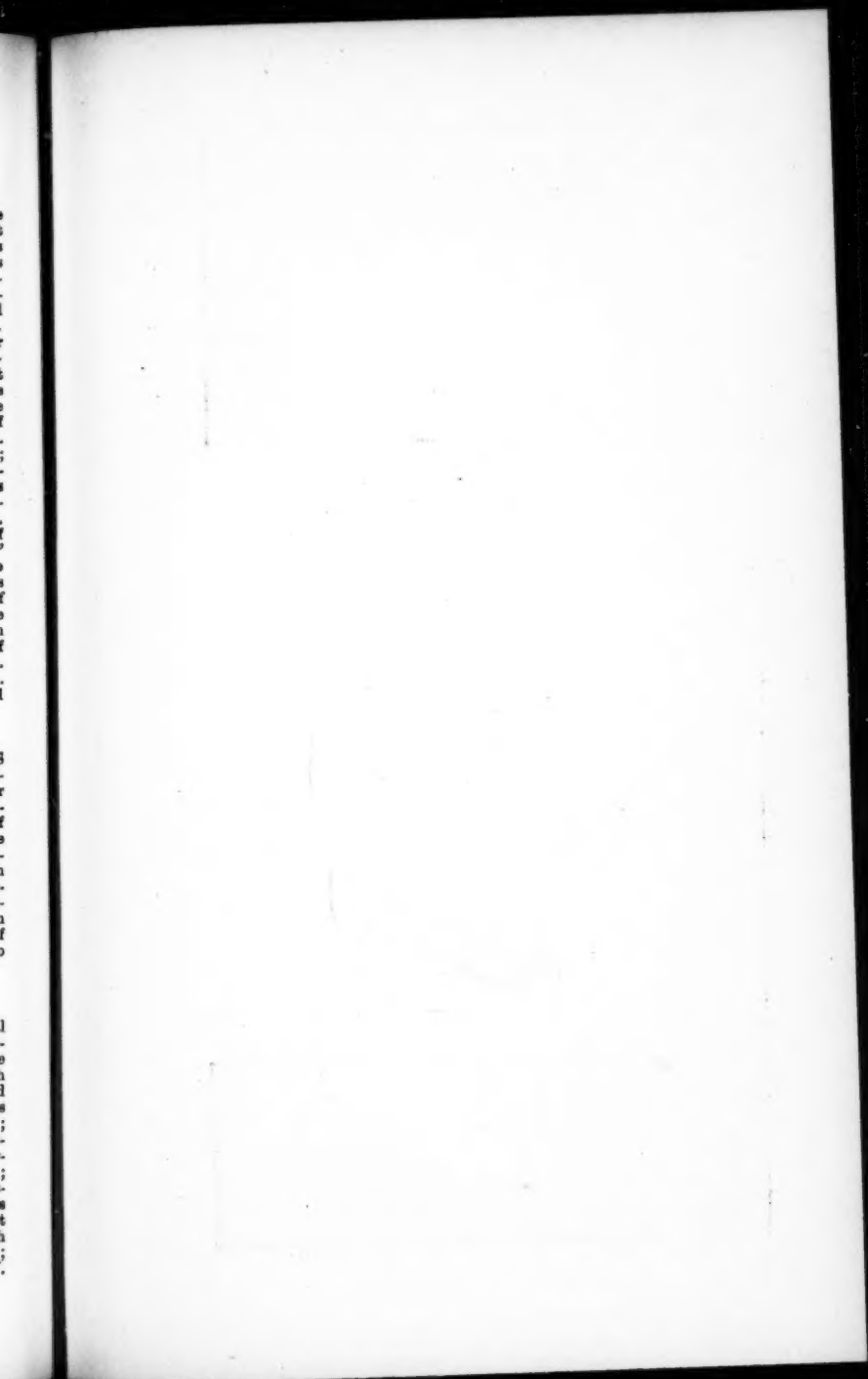
## HISTORY OF SKIPTON.\*

It is quite cheering to see any one county—and that one especially our own native county of York—producing in such quick succession and in such widely distant localities so many works of a topographical character and those, one and all, such as to command attention and to merit unqualified praise. Within the past few months it has fallen to our lot to announce, and to welcome, the appearance of some most important Yorkshire books, and now we have the additional gratification of calling attention to yet another—"The History of Skipton"—which has just been issued from the pen of Mr. W. Harbutt Dawson, by Messrs. Edmondson & Co. of that town. This volume, which has the merit of being the first definite History of the place ever published, is compiled with exceeding care, and its plan being so wide and wisely-comprehensive as to embrace every point of interest connected with the locality, it becomes not only an exhaustive but a strictly reliable work. The first seven chapters are devoted to the history of Skipton, and the families to whom it belonged from the earliest times downwards—of course including a well-written version of the legend of "the Boy of Egremont" and his fatal fall into the Stryd, and of the House of Clifford. Then follows an account of the parish church, with the Clifford and other brasses; notices of the various incumbents of the parish; and several pages of interesting extracts from the Registers and Churchwardens' accounts. Another chapter is devoted to biographies of Skipton Worthies, and another the "the Commercial History of Skipton," "Old modes of punishment"—whipping, branding, ducking stool, penance, pillory, stocks, and riding the stag; the "Religious denominations" of the town and their places of worship; the "Parish Charities," "Modern Skipton," and "Local Customs and Superstitions," which form a valuable contribution to the study of folk-lore. The volume altogether is of intense interest, and one that does infinite credit to its compiler. It is a work of which Yorkshire men—not those of Craven alone, but of the whole extent of the three Ridings—cannot but be proud. We give it our hearty commendation, and congratulate Skipton on having in its midst an historian who has, as a labour of love, undertaken so herculean a task as the writing of this "History," and has brought that task to so satisfactory and worthy a conclusion.

\* *History of Skipton (West Riding of Yorkshire)*. By W. Harbutt Dawson. Skipton: Edmondson & Son, High Street; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. 1 vol., 8vo., p.p. 408, 1882.

BYE-GONES RELATING TO WALES AND THE BORDER COUNTIES (Oswestry, Caxton Works, Oswald Road) is one of the best and most valuable of publications of its particular kind which as yet have come before us. We say "particular kind" because it is one of a class which has of late years sprung up and is still spreading, devoted to the collecting together and putting on record of "waifs and strays" of every conceivable kind of information connected with the localities in which they are issued. We cannot too emphatically commend such publications—and, must we confess it? being ourselves the first to introduce the idea of Local Historical Columns in newspapers, so far back as 1854—we are heartily glad to see them spring up throughout the length and breadth of the land. "Bye-Gones" we believe has now been regularly issued for seven years, and it would be difficult indeed to find any publication so full of valuable matter as it is. We regret we have not been made aware until now of its existence, but the parts for the present year please us greatly. We should like to see its circulation extended to as many thousands as it now prints hundreds.

UNDER the title of "THE BRADFORD ANTIQUARY" the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society has commenced the issue of a journal which bids fair to become one of the most valuable and important of any yet published. Amongst the more interesting papers in the two parts already issued are "Bradford in the 14th Century," by T. T. Empsall; "The Thornton Family," by W. Cudworth; "Bradford History, Pictorially Illustrated," by Wm. Scruton; "Early Notices of the Rookes Family," by J. Horsfall Turner, a most valuable contribution to Yorkshire genealogy; "On some of the Decayed Families of Bradford—the Hustlers"; "Eminent Townsmen of Pudsey," by S. Rayner; "The Bibliography of Bradford and its Neighbourhood," which will, when completed, be a truly valuable addition to Bibliography; "Notes on Bradford Parish Church," by E. P. Peterson; "Copy of the Burial Register of the same Church, from 1596 to 1607"; "Copies of Monumental Inscriptions in the same Church," by A. B. Sewell and J. Thornton; "A Yorkshire Royalist Squire" (Henry Calverley), by S. Margerison, an admirable paper, illustrated with photographic portraits of that Yorkshire worthy and his second wife, Joyce Pye; "The Great Strike of 1825," by W. Scruton; "The Bradford Sake," by W.







Cudworth; "The Farnley Wood Plot," an interesting historical episode of the Civil Wars, by T. T. Kimpall; a remarkably interesting "Account of some Ancient British Remains on Baildon Moor," by W. Glossop; "Some Fragments of Local Medical History," by Dr. Bell; and much other information of an equally interesting character. The printing and general "get up" of the *Bradford Antiquary* is far superior to that of most other journals of learned societies, and the matter is faultlessly good. We commend the Society and its journal not only to Bradfordsians, but to Yorkshiremen everywhere, as eminently worthy of their support.

#### CHAP BOOKS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

"A STUDENT who is anxious to obtain that extensive knowledge of the habits, customs, and phraseology of our ancestors, without which the humour of Shakespere and many of his contemporaries can only be imperfectly appreciated, will do well to turn his attention to the ancient literature of the cottage, and make himself acquainted with the tales that were familiar as 'household words' to the *groundlings* of the Globe or the Blackfriars. Those who despise this troublesome method of illustration do so without reflection, and invariably without a practical knowledge of its extreme utility. Let us ask—Where would a reader turn for explanations of the jocular allusions in a modern farce or extravaganza? Certainly not to the works of Faraday or Mrs. Somerville, but oftener to the ballads of Seven Dials, or even to the songs of the nursery." Thus wrote our old friend James Orchard Halliwell as far back as 1849, and the same sentiment, strongly emphasised, has been what we have ourselves, over and over again expressed for the last half-century. The Chap Books, the Garlands, and the Broad-sheets of the past are, with the Ballads, of all sources open to the enquirer, the most prolific of information upon the manners, customs, sentiments, costumes, and habits of the people; and in the bringing to light, and illustrating, of historical and other events, they are beyond value. Even the woodcuts—vile in drawing, rude in execution, and extravagant in idea though it may seem to us at the present day—are of great, nay inestimable, value, as illustrations of the manners of the time, and often present us with representations of modes of punishment, domestic and other instruments and appliances, superstitious observances, peculiarities of dress, and innumerable other matters. Several of the more notable and curious of last-century Chap Books were described in a careful manner thirty or forty years ago, in the volumes of publications of the Percy Society, and an admirable description of the Halliwell Collection was printed in a volume of some 200 pages for private circulation by that indefatigable literary antiquary, in 1849. Others have been catalogued and described in other sources, and at length, thanks to the labours of Mr. John Ashton, a further truly valuable and extensive instalment has been given in the volume before us.

We know not how, with any degree of correctness, to describe Mr. Ashton's work, for it can scarcely lay claim to be called a "history" of Chap Books, and it is certainly far beyond what could be classed as a "catalogue," in that he gives fac-simile title pages as well as descriptive particulars and illustrative extracts; but this we can say, that it is the best and most interesting, as well as most extensive, contribution yet made to the literature of the subject. Commencing with an "Introduction," which we would fain have seen somewhat less discursive, and more historical and complete, Mr. Ashton at once proceeds to describe a tolerably large number of Chap Books, which he has classed together under the general headings of *Religious*, such as "Joseph and his Brethren," the "Wandering Jew," etc.; *Diabolical*, such as "Dr. Faustus," and "Friar Bacon"; *Super-natural*, as "Bateman's Tragedy," "Guildford Ghost," and others; *Superstitious*, embracing Dream and Fortune Telling Books, and, of course, including the prophecies of Mother Shipton and Robert Nixon; *Romantic*, such as "Tom Hicathrift," "Tom Thumb," "Guy, Earl of Warwick," "Valentine and Orson," "Jack, the Giant Killer," and the like; *Humourous*, as the "Wise Man of Gotham," "Tom Tram," and "Jack Horner"; *Legendary*, as "Robin Hood," and "Children in the Wood," etc.; *Historical*, including "Fair Rosamond," "Royal Martyr," etc.; *Biographical*, such as "Dick Whittington," "Jack of Newbury," and others; *Criminal*, and a number of others of a miscellaneous character. In each case the full title page is given, and is accompanied by a descriptive notice and carefully executed fac-simile copies of some of the old woodcuts with which they were "adorned." Of these we are enabled, by the kindness of Messrs. Chatto and Windus, to introduce some examples on Plates XVII. and XVIII., and hope that our doing so will send our readers to the book itself, which, we assure them, they will find to be a storehouse of entertaining and useful matter that they will never regret adding to their libraries.

The cuts, which we have selected as fair examples of the hundred or more contained in the volume, exhibit on Plate XVII., first, a couple of mermaids, the one from "The

Wonder of Wonders," supposed to represent one of these syrens "seen and spoke with, on the Black Rock, nigh Liverpool, by John Robinson, mariner"; the other from "A Whetstone for dull Wits," "A Mermaid which betokens destruction to mariners." Next, we give from "The Old Egyptian Fortune-Teller's Last Legacy," a curious

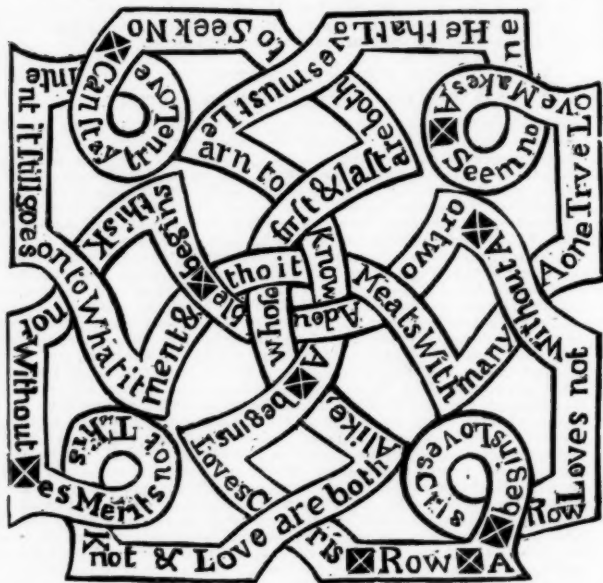
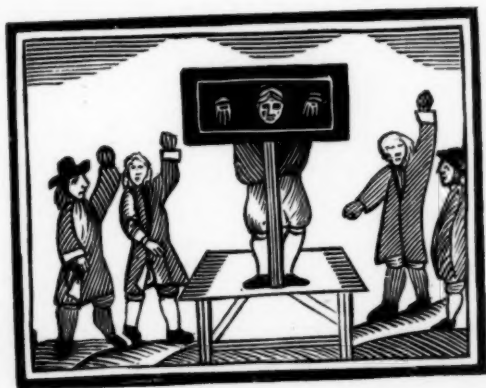


illustration of a "knot" with "Love's Criss-Cross Row." As, unfortunately for his readers, Mr. Ashton does not print this curious piece of versification, we give it as follows:—The + in every case having, of course, to be read as the word "cross":—

+ A + begins Loves Cris + Row  
Loves not without a + or two  
A double + begins this Knot  
Without + es Merits not  
This Knot and Love are both Alike  
Whose first and last are both to seek  
No + can stay true Love[s] intent  
It still goes on to What it ment  
& tho it Meats With many A one  
True Love Makes a + Seem none  
He that Loves must learn to know  
A + begins Loves Cris + Row

The next engravings, Plates XVII. and XVIII., give curious and interesting examples of the obsolete punishments of the Ducking Stool, from "A Strange and Wonderful Relation of the Old Woman who was drowned at Ratcliffe Highway"; the Stocks, from "Simple Simon's Misfortunes," and "The Welsh Traveller"; and the Pillory, from the same, and from "The True Trial of Understanding."

We repeat that Mr. Ashton's volume (which is issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus in their usual excellent style, and of uniform size with their "Sign Boards," "Eccentrics and Eccentricities," "Credulities, Past and Present," and other books), is a valuable and interesting contribution to antiquarian literature, and we cordially recommend it.



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**A WALK IN THE YORKSHIRE DALES** (Manchester, Henry Gray, Cathedral Yard).—In 1869, while holding the Curacy of Bolton, in Yorkshire, the Rev. John Pickford, whose name is not unknown to the readers of the "RELICQUARY," made a week's tour through some of the most lovely scenes and among some of the most interesting localities of the district in which he was happily located, and a brief account of his tour (dedicated to his friend, the since deceased Rev. Campbell B. A. G. Hul-ton), was soon afterwards printed, and gave great pleasure to his many friends. Of this charmingly-written *brochure* a second edition has at last, after a lapse of thirteen years, been issued, and thus his pleasant observations on places he visited will come with a freshness and interest into the hands of very many additional readers. The distance comprised in the tour did not, it seems, exceed sixty miles, out and home, but during the week which it occupied "were seen a Cathedral, that of Ripon; four ruined Abbies of the greatest interest, Fountains, Jervaulx, Coverham, and Bolton; two Castles, Middleham and Bolton, in Wensley Dale; several churches; and, in addition, scenery of the most varied and most beautiful kind, hill and dale, moor and fell." The notes are charmingly written, and the descriptive touches artistic and clever. The present edition, published by Mr. Gray, is an exquisite specimen of typography, and the hard-surfaced paper is all that the most fastidious could desire. It does both writer, printer, and publisher great credit.

#### ROUMANIA PAST AND PRESENT. \*

ROUMANIA, which has come to the fore of late years through the many and important political and other changes which have taken place regarding it, is a country of extreme interest, of much featural beauty, and of great commercial and political importance. But little, however, has until of late been known of its arts, the manners, habits and customs of the inhabitants, or of the productions of its soil. Mr. Samuelson has, fortunately for English readers, devoted himself during a lengthened residence in that kingdom, to collecting together matters of every conceivable kind that could bear upon its political and social history or on its manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and has, in addition, amassed a vast store of information concerning the arts, antiquities, topography, and general history of the country. These he has, in a masterly and altogether satisfactory manner made use of in the preparation of this excellent volume, which we cannot commend too highly. The contents are divided into two main portions "Roumania, to-day," and "Historical." The former takes in every branch, geographical, descriptive, archaeological, topographical, agricultural, educational, commercial, ethnographical, judicial, and so on; and the latter every possible historical incident and movement from the Getæ (*circa* 835 B.C.) to the close of the Roman Domination in Dacia Trajana, and so on from that time down to the Coronation of the present and first, King Charles, in 1881, who, it is not too much to say has become one of the most popular of sovereigns, while his Queen has won her way to the hearts not only of her own people but those of other nations. Of this estimable and highly accomplished lady an admirable photograph, full length and in Native costume, is given in this volume, which is also very charmingly illustrated with a number of other plates and many exquisite engravings.

\* *Roumania Past and Present.* By James Samuelson. London: Longman, Green, & Co. 1 vol., 8vo., p.p. 290, 1882. Illustrated.

#### AMAZULU: THE ZULUS. \*

THIS is one of the most unconnected, fragmentary, and least-to-be understood books we have ever met with, and we rise from its perusal without having gained any distinct notion of the author's aim in issuing it, or of any service it can possibly render to any cause whatever. It contains many highly-interesting items of information, and presents to the reader a great number of startling facts, but these are thrown together in such a hap-hazard fashion that the work can unfortunately be regarded as little better than a medley. The writer has evidently provided abundant material for the penning of a remarkable and curiously interesting narrative, but has lacked the power of preparing it, and thus his labours have ended in the production of a jumble. This we deeply regret, for his pages contain much that is curious and new, and give an insight of deep moment into matters that have led up to startling and deplorable events. Readers will, after industriously wading through desultory matter, find much to interest them in Mr. Jenkinson's pages, many of whose observations on the modes of life, the manners, customs, observances, laws, and usages, are well expressed, and form valuable additions to our store of knowledge of the Zulus, the Basutos, and their treacherous neighbours the Boers.

\* *Amazulu: The Zulus, their Past History, Manners, Customs, and Language.* By Thomas B. Jenkinson, late Canon of Maritzburg. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo-place. 1 vol., small 8vo., pp. 216, 1882.

## KAFFIR FOLK LORE.\*

MESSRS. W. SWAN SONNENSCHN & Co. have done really good service to literature by the issue of this volume, which has been carefully prepared by Mr. G. McCall Theal. So little has hitherto been known of the folk-lore, and beliefs, and superstitions of the Kaffirs, that the ground may pretty well be said to be new, and, as such, must have a peculiar and sterling value in the eyes of readers. The volume, after an admirable and introductory chapter, which we commend to careful study, consists of a series of twenty-one separate "stories," each taken down from the lips of the Kaffirs themselves, and told in that simple and artless but graphic manner that might be expected from the people themselves. Of the care with which these stories have been written down we are told that "absolutely not a single sentence has been given in any one of the tales that has not come from native sources. Most of them have been obtained from at least ten or twelve individuals residing in different parts of the country, and they have all undergone a thorough revision by a circle of natives." They are, therefore, as all such to be of any service ought to be, scrupulously authentic. The notes by Mr. Theal are valuable beyond any we have yet seen on the subject of Kaffir life, manners, customs, and sentiments; these, and his introduction, and the Chapter on "Proverbs and Figurative Expressions" are all that can possibly be desired. We cannot commend the work too highly.

\* 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 212, 1882.

## DE LA RUE'S ANTIQUE LACE ALBUM.

We have been favoured by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. with a copy of their magnificent new Antique Lace Portrait Album, and with true pleasure hasten to direct the special attention of all lovers of the beautiful and pure in Art to its merits, assuring them at the outset that the plan and decoration of this album is of the very highest class that ingenuity can devise, art accomplish, or skill produce. The openings for photographic portraits (which embrace cabinets and cartes, and are of various form), are on each page surrounded by, or, we might almost express it, "set in," the most exquisite representations of antique lace, on grounds of gold and such delicate shades of colour as are most grateful and soothing to the eye, and do not detract from the effect of the portraits themselves. Of all the hundreds of representations of antique lace hitherto attempted, none have ever equalled these in effect, in truthfulness of even the minutest detail, or in manipulative excellence—indeed so perfect are they that it is next to impossible to divest oneself of the idea that it is *real lace* mounted on each, and not merely a pictorial representation of it; so exquisite indeed is the appearance of the book that it would have delighted the eye and warmed the heart of our dear friend the late Mrs. Bury Palliser (would that she had lived to see it!) the gifted authoress of the only "History of Lace" worthy the name. The kinds of lace so marvellously represented on the pages are Point d'Angleterre, German of the 16th Century, Greek, Mechlin, Swedish of the 16th Century, Roman, Old Brussels Point, Belgian Point, Monastery 16th Century, Valenciennes, Italian 16th Century, and Venetian Rose Point, and the examples which have been chosen are the most perfect types of each that it has been possible to obtain. The padded morocco binding of the volume, too, gives this album a finish and a delicacy of "feel," that places it far beyond any others we have seen. It would be impossible, to our thinking, to find a more elegant, more unique, more exquisitely beautiful, or more acceptable and useful gift for the present (or any other) season of the year than is this.

MR. ALFRED GRAY, of Albert Street, Regent's Park, by his spirited etchings has caused quite a change in the character of Greeting Cards for this season. Instead of the grand sea of colour to which one is accustomed in the usual run of these charming novelties, we have in those of Mr. Gray simply and purely outline (but very effective) etchings in black and white, relieved only by a gold line and motto, also in "letters of gold." The idea is thoroughly good and pleasing, and the drawing admirable. It is long since we saw better, clearer, or more spirited drawing than Mr. Baxter's series (23), especially those of the lady on the tricycle, and the "loving pair," running away on a like machine. Mr. Gray's series of female heads (8) and the hunting incidents (25)—Caldecottian in humour and pathos—are also thoroughly good. In two other series (80 and 81) the principal incidents in the Egyptian War are humourously and vigorously treated, and are among the very cleverest and most amusing yet published. We commend Mr. Gray's cards—not forgetting his extensive series of children under all phases—and consider them to be worthy of the popularity they are sure to attain.

## MANUAL OF BOTANY.\*

It is with great satisfaction we perceive that Bentley's *Manual of Botany* has arrived at its fourth edition—a proof not only of its popularity, but of its usefulness and value. Assuredly we know of no work upon the subject that is more reliable, and certainly none that is so well arranged, so carefully written, so clear in all its descriptions, so excellently illustrated, and so eminently scientific and at the same time popular in its style, as it, and none that we can with such confidence recommend. The work is in two divisions. Book I. being confined to Organography, or Structural and Morphological Botany; the chapters being devoted to the General Morphology of the Plant; its Elementary Structure; the Organs of Nutrition or Vegetation in stem, leaf, and root; the Organs of Reproduction—inflorance or anthotaxis, parts of the flower and arrangement of the flower-bud, the floral envelopes, the essential organs of reproduction, the fruit, the ovule and seed, general morphology or theoretical structure of the flower, and symmetry of the flower;—and Reproductive Organs of Cryptogamous, Flowerless, or Acotyledonous Plants. The second Book is devoted to Systematic Botany, or the Classification of Plants, subdivided into chapters on General Principles of Classification, Systems of Classification, and the arrangement, characters, distribution, properties, and uses of the Natural Orders; each order being specially treated and illustrated. The third Book, being on the Physiology of Plants, or Physiological Botany, has the first of its chapters devoted to the Physiology of the Elementary structures, the Organs of Nutrition or Vegetation, and of Reproduction; next, the General Physiology, or Life of the whole plant; the food of plants, and its sources; and the life of the whole plant, or the plant in action; and next, the Special Phenomena in the life of the plant. It will be seen from this hint as to its contents, how truly valuable, complete, and systematic is this "Manual;" and when we add that it is illustrated with nearly three hundred carefully executed engravings, each one of which is drawn with scrupulous accuracy, we shall have said enough, we trust, in its commendation to ensure it a place in the library of all lovers and students of Botany.

\* *A Manual of Botany, including the Structure, Classification, Properties, Uses, and Functions of Plants.* By Robert Bentley, F.L.S., &c. London: J & A. Churchill, New Burlington Street. 4th Edition. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 870. 1882. Illustrated.

THE DIARIES, CALENDARS, and POCKET-BOOKS of Messrs. T. De la Rue & Co. are, as is invariably the case, the best arranged, most carefully printed, most elegantly finished, and, in all respects, the best that are issued. We are delighted to again see their truly admirable and convenient "Finger" condensed Diaries, to which we have before called especial attention, and of whose advantages it is impossible to say too much. Their "Improved Indelible Diary," with its multiplicity of pockets, combining all the essentials of purse, pocket book, diary, and calendar, is especially convenient and good, as, indeed, are all they issue. To those who have in other years adopted their diaries and pocket books, etc., we say, "continue to use them in the future;" to those who have hitherto had those of other houses, we give the advice to "change to De la Rue's;" and to all who are about to make *useful* presents, we give the recommendation to secure a good supply of their issues, and send them out to their friends.

In the midst of such a multiplicity of Greeting Cards—a perfect sea of beauty—sent by so many firms, it is difficult to point out which is best, or to accord to one a praise that ought not to a more or less extent to be shared in by the others. If one firm more than another, however, deserves and has earned a title to pre-eminence for chasteness, purity, and perfect beauty, both in design and finish, and in delicate "niceness" in every particular, it is certainly that of De la Rue & Co., whose aim has been, and is, to give a high class and perfectly harmonious tone to all to which their name is attached. The series of single nude figures in the water, especially the one where the little golden-haired maiden is stooping forward, gathering a water-lily, is a high achievement of art; the distant hills, the cool rippling water, the aquatic plants, and the clear warm-tinted sky, are all that *art* could accomplish, or *heart* desire, while the maiden herself is delicacy, purity, and innate beauty personified; these are treasures that ought to be procured and *kept*. Again, the Japanese and other ladies' heads, whether printed on satin or otherwise, are beyond praise, so graceful is their drawing, so high their finish, and so beautiful their every part, that we can characterise them as nothing less than pictorial gems that deserve the richest and most permanent setting. We can only add, that the variety of designs issued by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., is immense, and that they embrace every class, and are intended for sale at every price; but whatever class they belong to, or whatever their cost, all are pure and good, and leave nothing to be desired.



THE HAND-PAINTED IVORINE CARDS, issued by Messrs. J. Dutton & Co., will find favour with all persons of taste, for they are simply beautiful in effect, and highly clever in artistic treatment. We have in another place already spoken of the peculiar beauty and adaptability of the Ivorine and Gelatine Cards for artistic purposes, and a glance at the examples before us shows to what perfection the drawing may be carried, and how strikingly soft and delicate are the effects produced. Four distinct series are produced, viz., hand-painted on ivorine, in oils or water colours; combination hand-painting and applique on ivorine; hand-painting on toned cards; and relief subjects mounted on ivorine. In the second of these series, *real ferns* are in some instances admirably introduced into the drawn design. The introduction of oil painting on the ivorine is a specialty of this firm, and we believe the credit of its introduction belongs to them. The effect is remarkably good, but we confess, to our thinking, the high class water-colours are the best; this is notably the case with a lovely female head, a profile, which is the gem of the collection. Touched with great delicacy and yet precision, of perfect form, and the colours in delightful harmony, this is altogether one of the choicest greeting cards we have seen. We believe Messrs. Dutton & Co. are establishing a number of Correspondence Classes for the technical instruction and practice of painting, both in water-colours and oil, not only upon the ivorine body, but on various other materials. We commend this undertaking to the attention of our readers, and advise them to communicate with the firm, whose address is 5, Foster Lane, Cheapside, London.

MESSRS. CADBURY BROTHERS have done good service to all who are catering for Christmas and New Year gatherings, in this special season of family re-unions and festive meetings, by preparing their delicious compounds of Chocolate Crèmes and their delicate Condiments, for their enjoyment. These are arranged in the choicest and most beautiful of boxes, and are so tastefully placed as to give to them an increased zest. Chocolate is, there is no doubt, one of the most nourishing and wholesome of substances, and when of such extreme purity as Cadbury's, it is also the most delicious and beneficial of sweetmeats. Their Cocoa Essence is an acquisition to the home; their Mexican Chocolate all that can be desired for smoothness and flavour; and their Crèmes "a feast fit for the gods."

## Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

### FEES FOR KNIGHTHOOD.

QUERY.—If an individual has the honour of knighthood conferred upon him on board ship, has he to pay fees same as if knighted on land?—*W. Percy.*

Mr. Percy's enquiry will be best answered by the following quotation from Le Neve's "Pedegrees of the Knights," by which it will be seen that no fees are chargeable:—

"Fairborne, Sr Stafford, son of Sir Palmes Fairborne, Kn<sup>t</sup> before mentioned, no fee paid because a Seaman. Kted on board his own Ship by King William when he brought him over from Holland.....November 1701."

"No fees paid.—M<sup>d</sup>. when the person who is a Commander of a ship is Kted on board of his own ship or any other then they have formerly claimed the privilege of being exempt from paying fees because not on land, but when Kted on land tho' a Seaman, ought to pay fees if they can be gott."

### THE "DIVINING," OR "DOWSING" ROD.

In my notes upon this subject in the last number of "THE RELIQUARY" (page 88) I mentioned that the latest instance of its use that had come under my notice was at Manchester, in 1882. As a still later instance, I quote the following from the *Daily Chronicle* of September 29, 1882:—"THE DIVINING ROD IN PARIS.—The Director of Fine Arts in Paris has authorised an old woman, who claims to have a divining rod, to dig in the vaults of the Church of St. Denis for the buried treasure of the Cathedral, which disappeared during the Revolution. She has deposited a sum of money as a security, and is prosecuting her researches by the aid of what appears to be an ordinary divining rod. So far, although workmen have dug down to a depth of 5 feet, they have discovered nothing."

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Ex dono E: B G : Militis  
Irenarchæ seduli, Intigerimi,  
Quem

Post Egregiam in fugandâ peste præstitam operam,  
Carolus secundus semper Augustus  
Assensu Procerum à secretis Concilijs  
In Perpetuam tantæ Pietatis Memoriam  
Argenteo donavit Oenophoræ, cî vere Regio,  
Hoc Ampliore modo Insignito.



Gratia Dei et Regis Caroli secundi  
Pestis Alijs, sibi salus.  
E: B G : 1665



LX. Joviv, del.

COMMEMORATION TANKARD OF SIR ED

The property of the Corporation of the



*Ver reuerà Reipublicæ Natus,  
Cum urbem Immanis vastabat Ignis  
Dei Providentiâ et virtute suâ  
Flamarum medio, Tutus et Illustris*



*Deinde Cogente Rege  
(At Merito) Emicuit Eques Amatus  
E: B G: 7<sup>66</sup>666  
Cætera Loquentur Pauperes et Trivia*